The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2426. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Austrians in Full Retreat Beyond the Oglio.

Their Probable Concentration Behind the Mincio.

The Allies Rapidly Advancing in Pursuit.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

The Combination Ministry of Lord Palmerston Formed.

Manchester Men in the Cabinet with the Peelites and Lord John Russell.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Lower.

CONSOLS 92 3-4@92 7-8 EX DIV.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall street.]

SACKVILLE, N. B., Tuesday, June 28.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, Captain STONE, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 18th inst., arrived at Halifax at noon to-day, *en route* for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Wednesday) night.

The following brief summary of her news is all which has yet come to hand:

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The news from the seat of war is highly important. The Austrians were retreating from the line of the Oglio River to take up a position behind the Mincio. The French troops were being concentrated for a decisive attack, and a great battle was anticipated within a week. A French naval demonstration in the Adriatic was also expected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord PALMERSTON had formed a strong Cabinet, including Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, the Earl of ELGIN, RICHARD COBDEN, MILNER GIBSON, and the Earl of GRANVILLE.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* of the Liverpool market reports the sales of Cotton for the week 65,000 bales, of which 5,000 were to speculators and 6,000 to exporters. The market opened with little inquiry, and prices weak, but closed firm, with an advance of ⅛d on the fair and middling qualities, while the lowe qualities were more salable, but without quotable change in prices. The sales of Friday were 8,00 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	8⅛d.	Middling Mobiles	6⅞d.
Middl'g Orleans	6 15-16d.	Fair Uplands	7⅜d.
Fair Mobiles	7⅝d.	Middling Uplands	6¾d.

The stock was 631,000 bales, of which 500,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester advices were favorable, and the market generally closed with an advancing tendency for Cotton goods, holders asking higher prices.

HAVRE MARKET.

The Havre COTTON market was firm; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 106f.; ditto *bas*, 102f. The sales of the week added up 6,000 bales, and the stock in port was 96,200 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool BREADSTUFFS Market was dull at Tuesday's decline. CORN was slightly lower for all qualities than on Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

In the Liverpool PROVISION Market there was a declining tendency, and all qualities were slightly lower.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was generally unchanged, and the supply was abundant.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 92¾@92⅞ for account, ex dividend.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £7,000 since the last weekly report.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

M. Belly Returning to France—Accident to the Steamship Granada—The California Passenger Travel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, June 21, 1859.

The British steamer *Medway*, with Mons. BELLY on his return trip to France, came in from San Juan on the 18th. The little Frenchman, finding his draft were returned protested, determined to pay a visit to France in person, in order to raise the needful. Some malicious persons say that this schemer never will return, and that is without doubt the finale of the Canal project. The Engineers were loth to believe in the actual state of war in Europe, and perhaps it is owing to the changed state of affairs which has caused the Belly paper to be sent back, and when peace is restored again, so will it be with the Belly exchequer.

It having been very dark on the evening of the 18th when the steamer *Granada* left her wharf, and many vessels in the way of her departure, she attempted to pass around the British brig *Bolivar*, in making her way out of the harbor, when, not obeying her helm readily, she slid upon the end of the light-house reef. The water being very low at the time, she remained there a few hours, but as it gradually rose, she backed off again without damage, and steamed finally out of the harbor. No blame whatever can be attached to Capt. MAURY. He is perfectly conversant with the harbor, and is a very careful and active commander.

The passengers from California by the *Uncle Sam* came down by the cars late last evening. A very few of them got on board before the morning, and the town was much more crowded than we have known it for many a day. In reality, the opposition passengers are the only ones which afford any assistance to the residents, and enable them to pay their enormous taxes, or their yearly rents to the Railroad Company.

AN APPEAL FOR THE FOURTH WARD COFFEE ROOM.—COFFEE AND READING ROOM IN THE FOURTH WARD.—This genial resort for young men is now open and well attended. The experiment promises well. There is much desire for intellectual improvement among them, and the readers more numerous than might have been expected. Will not the friends of social progress aid this movement for that object by a gift of an entertaining book, a magazine, or good newspaper? Pictures for the walls would be also thankfully received.

ORVILLE GARDNER, Superintendent.

Mr. Francis L. Norton, late chief officer of the bark *E. A. Rawlins*, who was acquitted before the United States Court at Apalachicola, is staying at Quincy, Fla., on a visit to his counsel, the Hon. D. P. Holland. He is under bonds of $3,000 to appear and answer to an indictment found against him by the Government, for serving in a vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

QUARANTINE REMOVED.

The Labors of the Removal Commissioners Almost Complete.

The Small-pox Patients Transferred to Blackwell's Island—The Rest Taken to Ward's Island.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

While we have been wondering what they severally would do with it all, the Commissioners for Quarantine Removal have labored, day and night, until we are enabled to announce that the Quarantine Hospitals have been removed. Not the hospitals themselves, nor the physicians, nurses, orderlies, and doorkeepers that watch over them, but the patients are all gone,—with one solitary exception, and that one simply an oversight. The small-pox patients were taken up to Blackwell's Island on Saturday; the typhoid, erysipelas, and fever cases went up to Ward's Island on Monday. It was all done without the blowing of trumpets, without any fuss, or noise or uproar,—not even a dash at the American Eagle was made by our busy Commissioners when finally they accomplished the feat over which Legislators have wrangled and sweat, Sepoys waved their torches, conservatives despaired, and citizens looked on supposing the fight was good for a dozen years yet.

But to go a little back and tell the story as it occurred: The old *Falcon* has been gradually brought into the shape and guise of a Floating Hospital, not yet supplied with outfits nor moored upon the spot where she is to ride at anchor the Summer through, but all ready to be supplied and to be towed to her moorings. Yesterday morning she lay at Red Hook Point, (Brooklyn,) at the wharf where she experienced her metamorphosis, and it was the intention during the day to take her down to the Castleton Dock, which the Commissioners of Emigration, when inquired of last week as to the proper place to anchor her while receiving supplies, suggested as the best place for that purpose.

Meanwhile, the Commissioners of Emigration, who are evidently quite willing to find something in her that unfits her for their use as a hospital, keep their own counsels as to their future intentions, and refuse by looks, winks, shrugs or words, to prophecy in the slightest what their behavior will be.

The Removal Commissioners, however, had their special work to do, and they have hurried it up with all prudent dispatch.

At a meeting held at their office, No. 59 Pine-street, on the 21st day of June, 1859, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This Commission having, in pursuance of the statute, "made suitable arrangements for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the hospital at Castleton," by which arrangement all those sick of small-pox are to be removed and taken proper care of at the Small-pox Hospital, in charge of the Governors of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island; and all other persons now at said hospital at Castleton, sick of other diseases, are to be removed to and taken proper care of at the hospitals in charge of the Commissioners of Emigration on Ward's Island, it is

Resolved, That all persons sick at the hospital at Castleton, known as the Marine or Quarantine Hospital, be removed immediately in pursuance of the arrangements above-mentioned.

Resolved, That the physician of the Marine Hospital, Dr. JEROME, be requested to prepare the patients in said hospital for removal, in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, and to furnish to the Health Officer a list of all persons sick of small-pox, stating the name and age of each patient, the date when each was received at the hospital, the nativity of each, and the date when and the ship by which he came to this country; also a list of all other patients, stating the same facts, and in addition thereto, the disease with which each is afflicted.

Resolved, That Dr. ALEX. N. GUNN, the Health Officer for the port of New York, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered and requested to take immediate measures for the removal of, and to remove as soon as the state of the weather will permit, all persons sick at the hospital at Castleton, known as the Marine or Quarantine Hospital; placing those sick with the small-pox in the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and all other persons in said hospital at Castleton, sick of other diseases which will not endanger the inmates of the Institution or the inhabitants of the vicinity, in the hospitals at Ward's Island in charge of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Resolved, That notice of these proceedings be given by the Secretary to Dr. JEROME, Physician of the Marine Hospital, and to Dr. ALEX. N. GUNN, the Health Officer of the port of New-York.

A true copy. S. C. HAWLEY, Secretary.

In accordance with the last resolution, the following letter was dispatched on the same day:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE,
No. 59 Pine-street, June 21, 1859.

Dr. Jerome, Physician of the Marine Hospital, Castleton:

DEAR SIR: As instructed, I herewith send you a copy of the proceedings of this Board. The Commissioners would desire to have the patients prepared, as far as possible, for removal on Wednesday, by 11 A. M., if the day is dry and fair.

The lists of patients desired should show the facts contained in the certificates upon which they are sent to the Marine Hospital, the object being to show that they are of the class and in the condition of persons who may be legally received into hospital and supported by the public funds.

Please to have such lists of patients ready by Wednesday noon, and probably it would be well to have two copies of each list, (*i. e.*, those that are to go to Blackwell's Island and those to Ward's Island,) for it seems to me that you should hold a receipt from this Commission and the Health Officer, showing how your patients are disposed of.

Dr. GUNN has been requested to superintend the removal of the patients, and will confer with you on the subject.

Very respectfully yours,

S. C. HAWLEY, Secretary.

Dr. JEROME made ready for the hegira, but there was no apparition of the removal fleet in the offing of Castleton on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday.

On Wednesday, the 22d, there was another meeting of the Removal Commissioners, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine station, in obedience to the statute and in pursuance and by virtue of the powers conferred on them thereby, have made arrangements for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the Hospital of Castleton, and also provided temporary accommodations for persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with the yellow fever or other pestilential diseases as required by law.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the Statute, it is by said Board of Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station,

Resolved, That the Small-Pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island be and the same is hereby designated as the place to which such of the sick persons intended by the statute as are sick with small-pox shall be sent, and

That the Hospitals on Ward's Island be and the same are hereby designated as the place to which all such "sick persons" as are "intended by the statute," excepting those sick of small-pox, yellow fever, cholera, and other diseases which will endanger the inmates of the Institution or the inhabitants of the vicinity, shall be sent, and

That the Floating Hospital be and the same is hereby designated as the place to which all such sick persons as are intended by the statute and not included in the classes to be sent to either of the places above designated, shall be sent.

Resolved, That notice of the above proceedings be given to the Commissioners of Emigration, the Board of Health, the Health Officer of the Port, the Physician to Marine Hospital, the Resident Physician of the City of New-York and the Governors of the Almshouse.

A true copy. S. C. HAWLEY, Secretary.

Pursuant to resolution the following letter was sent to the Marine Physician:

OFFICE OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 59 Pine-street, June 27, 1859.

To Dr. Jerome, Physician of the Marine Hospital:

You will please to take notice that the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station, as required by law, have "provided temporary accommodations for persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with yellow fever, or other pestilential diseases," and also made arrangements for removing and taking proper care of such persons as were sick at the Hospital at Castleton, and that all such sick have been actually removed. They have further, in pursuance of the statute, designated places to which all sick persons (of the classes suffering under diseases that have hitherto been legally sent to the Marine Hospital at Castleton,) shall hereafter be sent; and those places are designated in the resolutions of the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station, of which I herewith send you a copy.

You will further please to take notice that by reason of the proceedings of which you are hereby notified and by operation of law, from this date no sick person whatever can lawfully be sent to or received in the inclosure known and hitherto used as the Marine Hospital by any officer, body or authority whatever; and that all such sick persons as have hitherto been sent there shall hereafter be sent to the places designated for their treatment, as indicated in the accompanying resolutions.

By order of the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station.

S. C. HAWLEY, Secretary.

On Saturday morning, the little steamer *Dr. Kane* hove in sight, and finally debarked at the Quarantine wharf a Committee. It seems that the Removal Commissioners had appointed the following gentlemen to visit the hospitals and look up the condition of patients, prefatory to their final removal, viz.: Health Officer GUNN, Marine Physician JEROME, Dr. ELISHA HARRIS of New-York, and Dr. —— ANDERSON of Staten Island. These gentlemen, at least such of them as were not residents on the premises, made their appearance with Commissioner GREEN and Secretary HAWLEY at their head. Dr. HARRIS read his paper of appointment to Dr. JEROME, and courteously invited his assistance in the delicate duty assigned them. Dr. JEROME replied that he had communicated to the Commissioners of Emigration, (under whose care the hospitals are,) the substance of the first letter, (printed above,) asking their advice as to his action; but they had communicated no advice; under which circumstances he must decline to act officially with them, but cordially invited the Committee to visit the hospitals and pursue the investigation as they saw fit. Commissioner GREEN asked Dr. JEROME if he had any objections to the patients being removed. The Marine Physician replied that, officially, without instructions from the Emigration Board, he felt that he had no authority in the matter.

Commissioner Green—"Then I suppose I must take the responsibility, and direct the removal."

The party then made the rounds of the wards, and the result is shown in the following communication signed by Drs. HARRIS and ANDERSON:

MARINE HOSPITAL, QUARANTINE, June 25, 1859.

To the Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request, we have this morning visited the Marine Hospital at Quarantine for the purpose of examining the condition and the nature of the diseases of the patients now in that Institution, and we have to report to you that we were very cordially received by Dr. JEROME, the Physician-in-Chief of that Institution, and by Dr. GUNN, the Health Officer, and by them were invited to inspect the patients in the several Wards of the Hospital.

After a careful examination of the medical history and the present condition of the several patients, in which labors we were favored with every facility by the Physician-in Chief of the Hospital, we report to you the following facts:

In the fever wards for males, there are ten patients, none of whom are suffering from fever of a form that is necessarily contagious or infectious, and all of whom may safely be removed to the Hospitals at Ward's Island, though we would recommend that a patient named MICHAEL MCDERMOTT, who is in the last stages of pulmonary consumption, should be permitted to remain where he now is.

In the fever ward for females there are 14 females under treatment, besides a nurse, who is suffering from temporary illness. Five of these patients are suffering from typhoid fever, which is believed to be personally non-infectious. One patient is suffering from *scarlatina*, one from ulcers, three from rheumatism, one from measles, one from hysteria, and two from erisypelas. None of the diseases found in the female wards need be subjected to quarantine restrictions.

In the small-pox wards for females, there are five patients, and in the wards for male patients with small pox there are nine patients, all of whom may safely be removed to the Small-Pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island."

Commissioner GREEN suggested to Doctor JEROME the propriety of his making a certificate to the effect that these patients were discharged properly, but as there was but one legal way, and that a different, of discharging patients open to him, he declined to write it. The small-pox patients were then removed on board the *Dr. Kane* and taken at once to the airy hospital on the hither end of Blackwell's Island.

On Monday last the *Dr. Kane* again visited Staten Island, and this time took off all the patients that remained, with the single exception of a woman suffering small pox who was overlooked. She is in safe hands, however, as Dr. JEROME and twenty other persons, nurses, orderlies, gate keepers and laborers, remain on the premises to care for her and enjoy their elegant leisure.

By what process the keepers will be removed we know not—the Commissioners of Emigration ought to be easily competent to that job, seeing how much greater undertaking the other Commissioners have accomplished. It only remains now to hurry the metamorphosed *Falcon* away from Red Hook. It would be inhuman to expose the Brooklyn people to the spasm they would be subject to if a cargo of infectious diseases, which must all be consigned to her, should come into port before she is fairly divorced from the Long Island shore. Cheers for the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine!

A Curious Case—Man Sent Ten Years to State Prison for Shooting a Private Watchman—Confession of a Recently Arrested Burglar as to the Shooting—Full History of the Case.

A highly interesting case, as an illustration of the uncertainty of circumstantial and even positive evidence, is presented in the following statement in connection with the arrest, about a year ago, of a young man named EDWARD GRIFFITH, who was arrested, and convicted, and sentenced for ten years to the State Prison for shooting a private watchman in Brooklyn. GEORGE F. GORDON, one of three burglars arrested a few days ago, makes a confession that he and an accomplice shot the watchman, and there are other facts corroborating this statement; and through this confession and its confirmation, measures are to be immediately taken to effect the release of GRIFFITH. The residence of Mr. GEORGE CAREY, No. 21 Smith-street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars about a year ago, and a quantity of property stolen. As the robbers were going from the house and climbing over a rear fence, the gate being locked, they were detected by a private watchman named PATRICK BUCKLEY, who immediately gave the alarm rap, at the same time presenting a revolver, and telling them if they attempted to escape he would blow their brains out. One of the burglars drew a pistol and shot the watchman, and both made their escape. BUCKLEY was very dangerously wounded. He was taken to the hospital, and for several days his life was despaired of, but after long confinement he recovered. Two Brooklyn officers set themselves earnestly at work to detect the criminals. There seemed at first no clue to the mystery. A young man named EDWARD GRIFFITH, of bad character, they remembered to have seen in the neighborhood a few days before the perpetration of the crime.

They came to New-York, and found GRIFFITH conversing with a man in Laurens-street, near his residence. He was arrested, tried before Justice MORRIS, in the Court of Sessions, convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The principal circumstances proven against GRIFFITH were, that he was a man of bad character; that he was seen in the vicinity at a late hour, a few days before the crime was committed; that when he saw the officers he exhibited symptoms of uneasiness, and strongly objected to having his house searched; that on the night of the burglary he was engaged in playing billiards in a room in this City until about 10½ o'clock, but that after this hour he was not seen, and could give no account of himself; and lastly, BUCKLEY swore positively that GRIFFITH was the man who shot him. Upon such evidence the Jury declared him to be the guilty man, the principal link in the chain of evidence being the prisoner's positive identification by the watchman. A few days since, Capt. DOWLING and Officers JOURDAN and WOOLBRIDGE, of the Sixth Ward, arrested THOMAS HUGHES, THOMAS KELLY and JOHN F. GORDON, who, it is ascertained beyond question have been engaged in a series of desperate burglaries. The particulars of their operations were published in the TIMES a few days since. KELLY, a hardened and desperate man, admits nothing; but GORDON confesses their mutual guilt. The following is GORDON's confession given yesterday in affidavit form before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court.

John F. Gordon, now of the City Prison, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, makes the following statement: On or about the latter part of July last, or 1st of August, (this is deponent's best recollection as to time) deponent and a man named Thomas Kelly, now also in the City Prison, went, at about nine o'clock at night, from this City to Brooklyn for the purpose of breaking into some house to steal; deponent says that they walked about the City of Brooklyn looking at several houses, and finally came into Smith-street, near the corner of Fulton-avenue, where they saw a house they determined to enter; deponent says that the house is of stone and brick, with brick sides and rear, and No. 21 of said street, on one side of which there was unincumbered lots of ground. Deponent says that they climbed the fence into the lots, where they remained for an hour or so, perhaps two hours, lying under a tree in the rear of the house. Deponent says that at a later hour, perhaps twelve or one o'clock at night, they entered the house through the rear basement door by forcing through one of the panes of glass from the window, and then unlocking the door from within. Deponent says that after they were in the house they took some things from a trunk in the basement, and took several articles from the pantry; from this they went up into the parlor and took a music box from there; from the parlor deponent and Kelly went up stairs and took from the bureau in the back room a few articles; deponent and his associate then took from the pantry between the two rooms some articles of ladies' clothing, viz.: a velvet cloak, two or more basques; also some dresses and other such property; deponent says that a part of these things were taken from the pantry between the two rooms, and part from a pantry in the entryway; deponent says that they put part of these things in a bag which they found in a pantry in the basement. They then went down stairs, opened the front basement door, and walked out, and saw some serenaders a short distance from the house; also, a man—a watchman. Deponent went to the inner fence, followed by Kelly, and both jumped over, carrying the property with them. Deponent says that at this moment they saw a man coming swiftly towards them on the opposite side of the street. Deponent says that he (the watchman) hailed them, and asked them what they were doing there; Kelly answered, and said that they belonged in that house; the watchman commanded them to stand, or he would blow their brains out, at the same time striking an alarm-rap with his club upon the sidewalk; he also presented a pistol towards deponent and Kelly; in a moment the watchman again struck his club upon the sidewalk, and while in the very act of giving the second alarm with one hand while he held his pistol downward with the other Kelly quickly drew a pistol and fired at the watchman, who instantly staggered back into the middle of the street; as soon as this occurred, Kelly ran away swiftly down the street, and deponent sprang back over the railing into the front yard and through the basement door, which he closed and bolted after him, and as quickly as possible divested himself of all the things he had about him, leaving them in the entry way, and he fled out of the back door into the rear yard, and over the rear fence and away; deponent further says that as he was escaping he heard several persons call out "There he goes," "Stop him," "There goes the thief," and such like expressions, coming mostly, deponent thinks, from the windows of neighboring houses. Deponent has heretofore, and immediately on his arrest, told the Officers Wooldridge and Jourdan all the facts and particulars of this matter in full detail, without having communicated with, or learned anything from, any person whatever upon the subject. Deponent then took said officers to the same house in Brooklyn when he fully identified the house and all the surroundings as the same upon which the burglary was committed and the watchman shot. Deponent saw the occupant and described to him all the particulars of the affair and of the property taken, as also a full description of the internal part of the house, to the extent of his knowledge and recollection, all of which may be verified by those persons. Deponent says that in a few days after the perpetration of this offence, he and Kelly heard of the arrest of two men, named Dunn and Griffith, on charge of committing the crime of shooting the watchman and breaking into the house, all of which had been done by deponent and Kelly. Deponent was afterwards informed that said Dunn was discharged, but that Griffith had been convicted and was sentenced for ten years to the State Prison, where he still is. This deponent solemnly declares that Griffith is wholly innocent of the matter, and that he and Kelly, and no other person or persons else, are the guilty ones, and further deponent says not.

The above affidavit is corroborated by Officers WOOLDRIDGE and JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward, as far as relates to their visit with GORDON to the house of Mr. CAREY in Smith-street. When the Brooklyn Officers suspected that GRIFFITHS was not the criminal, they seem to have taken it for granted, and to have proceeded wholly upon this theory. When they found him in Laurens-street, they told him they wanted to search his house. He objected, and told them he had just been married to an honest, good girl, who knew nothing of his former career, and that he had abandoned his former evil ways, and was living an honest life, and begged them not to go, for her sake. They construed this as an evidence of guilt, and insisted upon going. He then begged them to allow him to go in first and request his wife to step out, as he wished to see some friends on particular business. This increased their suspicions, and they refused the request. They searched the house, but failed to find any of the stolen property. They then told him that he was suspected of the crime in question, and was under arrest. He violently protested his innocence, and declared he would not go, and drew a knife, although he did not use it. All this was deemed suspicious, and went against him with the jury. After his arrest the officers went to the hospital and told BUCKLEY they had found the man who shot him, and that they would bring him there in the afternoon. Accordingly, in the afternoon, GRIFFITH was taken to the hospital and presented to BUCKLEY, who was thought to be on his death bed. "I think this is the man," said BUCKLEY, "it certainly looks like him. Yes, the more I look at him the better I am satisfied. As I recollect myself more and more, his countenance, form and features impress themselves upon me more and more as those of the person who shot me. I am now sure of it. I can swear positively this is the man." And he did swear to it, and GRIFFITH was committed. GRIFFITH says the reason that he could not give an account of himself after 10½ o'clock, was that he went home and went to bed. His wife, who solemnly protests that such was the fact, could not swear to it. GRIFFITH is about twenty-five years old, and was born in Ireland. He came to this country when quite young, and at first learned the boot-fitting trade, and subsequently the blacksmith's trade. For several years, however, previous to his imprisonment for this offense, he had been a thief, and was known to the Police as one of the most desperate of his class. BUCKLEY still insists that he is not mistaken in his identification of GRIFFITH, and declares that the story of GORDON is given for the purpose of effecting the release of an old accomplice from State Prison.

Remarkable Suicide of a Leader in the Methodist Church.

A Tennessee correspondent of the *Christian Advocate* gives a detailed account of the suicide of Mr. WM. B. MORTON, a distinguished leader in the Methodist Church, in Williamson County, Tenn. For a year past Mr. MORTON has been a sufferer from disease of the liver, and became a monomaniac, dreading a reverse of fortune. In May last he endeavored to commit suicide, but was prevented by his wife from committing the deed. The *Advocate's* correspondent writes:

"On the 16th of May, 1859, his wife discovered him at the bureau writing, after which he folded the writing up and put it into his pocket-book, took a razor out of the drawer, unobserved by her, and put it in his pocket; then coming to his wife, he told her he was obliged to die, and must take his own life; told her farewell, and offered her his hand, but she refused to take it, and clasping him in her arms, followed him to the yard gate with such shrieks and cries that his emotions were touched, and he returned with her to the house, and putting the razor in the drawer, took from his pocket-book the paper and gave it to her, upon which the following was written:

"The act that I shall commit is rash, but I am desperate, and cannot avoid it. My wife is kind and agreeable, and as good to my little girl as if she was her own child. I am ruined in my feelings, and prefer to be no more.

"W. B. MORTON."

"May, 16th day, 1859."

His wife took the paper, and for fear of future accomplishment of his purpose, kept it. She reasoned with him in such strains of sympathy, that he told her he never would make another attempt of the sort, and pleaded with her until she promised that she would never reveal the attempt he had just made, provided he would never make another.

On Monday, June 6, he went to Franklin, and obtained an order of court to pay out a large sum of money to the heirs of an estate of which he had control.

On Tuesday, he paid out a part of the money, after which he put up some tombstones over the graves of his two former wives, and then returned home. Reaching home, he told his wife that he had seen several places along the road that would have been good places, but did not say for what. The next morning, before he arose, he said to his wife, "If anything does happen, I want you to keep FANNIE," alluding to his little girl.

On Wednesday, June 8, he put his hat on, and went off to an old house which stood near the public road, about one quarter of a mile from his dwelling, and in plain view of the door. He remained there for a short time and returned home, but soon went back to the old house and entered it. In a few minutes a man passed along the road, and he came out and talked with him. He then went to the field and gave his negroes some general directions about business; and while he was there they discovered a rope in his pocket. He passed on to the barn-yard, and went two or three times from one barn to the other. Finally, he came to the house, and, as he entered the door, took up his little girl and hugged and kissed her; then went to his wife, knelt down by her side, and threw his arms around her neck and kissed her several times, telling her he did not want to leave her, but was compelled to do so; told her he was a miserable man, but she was not the cause of it; that she had been a devoted wife, and treated his child well.

He said that in his regular secret devotions he could not pray as he formerly had done, and that this world had lost all its charms for him. He arose and went to the bureau, got his will and read it over privately after which he sealed it up, and offering it to his wife, said, "If anything should happen to me, will you give this to Esquire BOYD?" She refused to take it, but told him that Esquire BOYD would get it, if it became necessary. He counted his money, and told his wife to whom it belonged—that part belonged to some heirs, &c., and that seventy dollars was to pay what he had borrowed from her. Then, with her eyes resting full upon him, he took a razor from the drawer, put it in his pocket, and, grasping her by the hand, bade her a final farewell; told her his breath was short, and he was obliged to die. He started, with her swinging to his body, but eluded her grasp at the door, and ran violently down the hill to a barn which was a few hundreds yards away, with his hands circling above his head like a madman, falling to the ground twice as he ran, but arising and staggering his way until he entered the barn. His wife gave the alarm, and the servants from the field and the yard were soon at the barn, but too late. He was there, but wounded and dead—a ghastly victim of insanity and self-destruction, both jugular veins, the windpipe and leaders all cut through square across to the neck-bone. Clenched in his right hand was the bloody razor, and in his left hand was the short end of the razor-case. He had evidently reached the barn, and was standing still and erect when a first effort was made, which only gave an incision through the skin; then, with a bloody hand from that wound, raised his hat, threw back his head, and gave the second, a fearful and fatal stroke, which filled his shoes and covered the floor around with smoking blood, in which he was found upon his face, dead,

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DREADFUL RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Smash of a Train on the Michigan Southern Road.

Thirty-three Dead Bodies Taken from the Ruins.

FIFTY OR SIXTY WOUNDED.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, June 28.

A train on the Michigan Southern Railroad was thrown from the track, last night, by the washing away of a culvert, and twenty or thirty persons are reported to have been killed. Particulars will be obtained as soon as possible.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 28—P. M.

The accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad, last night, occurred near South Bend, Indiana. The stream, where it took place, is naturally a small rivulet, but was much swollen by heavy rains the previous afternoon and evening, and the flood of wood which passed down, probably checked the culvert converting the embankment into a dam, and the great weight of water, with the concussion of the crossing train, caused the sad calamity.

There were about one hundred and fifty persons on the train. Thirty-three persons were taken from the ruins dead, and fifty to sixty others wounded.

The killed as far as their names have been ascertained are as follows:

Hartwell, Express Messenger.
Engineer and Fireman, both named Chulp.
Babbington, Baggage-master.
C. W. Smith, Road-master.
Mrs. E. G. Gillet and child, and Stone Mills, of New-York.
Thomas Mishaw, of Michigan City.

The following are the names of the wounded, as far as ascertained:

Fred. Miller and Augustus Waite, of Holmesville, Indiana.
E. M. Knapp, of Hudson, Wis.
Miss Hattie Knapp, Auburn.
J. K. Gardner, Jonesville, Mich.
Charles Sherman, Boston.
Wm. Flannery, P. Myers, P. Quinn, C. Anderson, and W. R. Anderson, all of Ainsworth, Ill.
A. D. Piser, Chicago.
D. P. Rhodes, Cleveland.
Miss Moore, Freeport.
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gurry, Brooklyn.
C. Jackson and Miss C. Nielder, Waukesha, Wis.
Messrs. Walworth—father and son, and C. Bennett, Adrian, Mich.
Oscar Warpeton, M. H. Regan, lady and daughter, Rockford, Ill.
S. C. Rose, Coldwater.
W. G. Hawk, Charleston, Va.
C. Yaw and lady, Otsego Co., N. Y.
A. Vansyck, wife and four children, of Warren, O.; himself and one child seriously.
Stephen H. Arnold, Decatur, Iowa.
Mary Coates, Youngstown, O.
Miss D. D. Porter, Hudson, Mich.

The following were not injured:

R. W. Tait, Susquehanna dépôt, Pa.
E. A. Gurley, Addison, Vt.
Henry Crease, Philadelphia.
Calvin Hogan, Milwaukee.

The train was running between ten and twenty miles an hour. The train going West passed over the embankment safely three hours before the accident.

Conductor OSGOOD arrived in this city this afternoon slightly hurt, but was unable to furnish any of the names of the killed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Trouble with the Navajo Indians—Another Indian War Probable—Passports—Affairs in Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 28.

Dispatches received from Commissioner GREENWOOD, to-day, from the Indian Agent in New-Mexico, report the Navajos as again committing all manner of depredations, regardless of the authority of their chiefs, who are disposed to remain at peace with the whites. He thinks that another Indian war is at hand.

The final report of the late Superintendent HENLY of California, was received yesterday. It represents the crops on the Indian reserves to be heavy, but a large portion of them will be lost, owing to the want of necessary machinery for gathering them. He does not say what became of the machinery left over from last year. Mr. HENLY's accounts remain suspended until his successor investigates and reports upon the charges of fraud.

Secretary CASS received dispatches to-day from several of our Ministers abroad, but as I am not allowed the first examination of them, I will not venture to guess their contents. There is nothing of interest stirring about the Foreign Legations here, as the European war has drawn off attention from American matters. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 28.

Attorney-General BLACK has decided that there is no form of certificate in the nature of a passport which a State officer may lawfully issue. He says the impositions practiced upon the illiterate and unwary by the fabrication of worthless passports led to the passage of a law confining their issuance to certain legally authorized agents. A dispatch from the American Consul at Hamburg "shows how frightfully innocent men have been robbed by the sale of these spurious passports," and the Attorney-General advises that the Notary who signed the paper which accompanied the dispatch be prosecuted, he being clearly within the penal provision of the law.

Distinguished gentlemen of both the United States and Mexico are anxious for a treaty arrangement by which the inhabitants on the frontiers of the two countries shall be protected. Such a proposition will doubtless soon be submitted for Executive consideration.

It is known that the treaties which are to be made by Minister McLEAN will grant the right of way to the United States over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and from other points of Mexican territory to the Pacific Ocean or Gulf of California, the route to be under the joint protection of the two Governments; but it is not believed that any cession of Mexican territory will be made or even asked. A postal treaty is now in the course of arrangement in Washington. The Liberal Government has already arranged with Col. BUTTERFIELD for carrying the mails between New-Orleans or Mobile and all the Gulf ports, including that of Sisal. Should our Government acquiesce, which is highly probable, a regular weekly steam communication between the two countries will be secured.

A private letter has been received here from Gen. VIDAURRI, dated June 2. He says that on the 25th of May, Gen. ZUAZUA was at Leon in the vicinity of Guanajuato with more than 6,000 men. A skirmish had taken place at Silva, resulting in the defeat of the Reactionists under Gen. MEJIA. ZUAZUA was waiting for a brigade which had started from Morelia, and for two artillery batteries from Zacatecas in order to attack Gen. WOLL, who was from ten to twenty miles distant.

The Liberals were confident they would rout him, in which event they would continue their march to the City of Mexico. The report that President JUAREZ has consented to receive three thousand American troops to aid the Liberal cause is untrue. It is probable, however, that the services of thirty or more American officers will be secured.

Marine Disaster.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 28.

The brig *Stella*, which arrived here to-day from Cardenas, reports that, on Tuesday night, when below Smith's Point, she was run into by a full-rigged brig, supposed to be the *Wabash*, hence for Kingston. The brig struck on the starboard quarter of the *Stella*, carrying away the bulwarks, breaking a deck-beam, and doing other damage.

BRISTOL, R. I., Tuesday, June 28.

The schooner *H. B. Metcalf*, from Tonala, Mexico, for Boston, put in here, to-day, short of provisions.

Further from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 28.

Advices have been received by the *Isabel* that a large amount of bills of the International Bank of Havana have been returned from London protested, for the reason that the parties had not been advised.

Sterling Exchange was quoted at 15@16 per cent premium.

The yellow fever had made its appearance in Havana, but was not regarded as epidemic.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Monday, June 27.

After debate this afternoon, the New-Hampshire House of Representatives adopted a series of strong Anti Slavery resolutions, in which they take occasion to denounce the present National Administration as corrupt and extravagant. The resolutions also touch on the Tariff question and recommend a protective policy.

The Legislature will finally adjourn to-morrow.

Burning of the Steamer G. W. Lambert.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 28.

The steamer *G. W. Lambert*, bound up the Missouri River, with a valuable cargo, took fire four miles above this city last night, and was burned to the water's edge. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The boat was valued at $28,000, and was insured for $15,000. The cargo was insured. No lives were lost.

Prize Fight—"Dublin Tricks" Defeated.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 28.

A prize fight for two hundred dollars a side came off here yesterday between JOHNNY MCCOOLEY and "Dublin Tricks." The latter was whipped in thirty rounds. The fight lasted one hour and ten minutes.

The Nova Scotian at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, June 28.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* arrived at Quebec at 10½ o'clock this morning. She reports that she experienced contrary winds throughout the passage and fog in the Straits of Belle Isle, and that she passed the steamship *Hungarian*, from Quebec on the 11th, on Saturday, the 18th inst. at 2 P. M., The *Hungarian* would reach Liverpool on Monday, the 20th.

The *Nova Scotian* has 125 passengers.

Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 28.

The mails per the steamship *Europa* close a 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, but she will not sail until 11 o'clock. Dispatches forwarded so as to reach here by 10 o'clock, will be sent out in her.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 28.

The United States Mail Steamer *James Adger*, R. ADAMS, commander, from New-York, arrived here at the wharf at 4 o'clock this morning.

Wholesale Embezzlement—Important Arrests.

Within the past few weeks the firm of STEBBINS, HOYT & Co., domestic dry goods merchants at No. 152 Chambers-street, became convinced that portions of their stock were being clandestinely removed in some manner and by some one to them unknown. Private investigation proved for a time insufficient to unravel the mystery, but it appeared pretty plain that the goods must have been taken from the store after it had been closed for the day. One of the young men employed on the premises was set to watch, and on last Saturday evening, soon after the store had been closed, he saw a cart drive up to it. The store was immediately reopened by JOHN BAUDEN, the porter, who, with the assistance of the carman and some other man, removed from among the goods certain bales, which, after having been placed upon a cart were driven rapidly away, and transferred soon afterwards to an express wagon, which speedily disappeared. The young man who had been set to watch obtained the number of the cart in question, and reported next morning what he had seen to his employers. Complaint was made on Monday at the City Hall Police Court against BAUDEN, who was immediately arrested. When confronted with his accusers, he acknowledged his guilt. He said with seeming contrition, that he had sold three rolls of yarn of the value of $80 for a very small sum, to a man named LEES, who resides either in Fulton-street, New-York, or in a Fulton-street in some of the suburbs; and he subsequently promised that if the officers would accompany him to Williamsburgh, he would give them information, whereby they would be enabled to recover the goods, and arrest the person to whom he had disposed of them. A search-warrant was then made out and given to officers SMITH and GARDNER, who, with BAUDEN in charge, proceeded to Brooklyn. BAUDEN feigned sickness during the journey, and after leading the officers hither and thither on various pretences, finally leaped from his seat in a horse railway car at the outskirts of the city, and ran rapidly away. Messrs. SMITH and GARDNER followed after. The chase became an exciting one, and was participated in by the numerous butchers in the vicinity and their bull-dogs. The fugitive, after a run of a mile and a half, was at length overtaken in some woods, and taken back and committed to the Tombs.

The Police-officers renewed their investigations on Monday, and were fortunate enough to arrest during the day the carman who removed the goods from the store on Saturday, and the expressman to whom he had transferred them. Each of these showed pretty clearly that they were innocent of any intentional wrong, and were therefore required to give bail only to appear as witnesses, in the sum of $500 each.

Yesterday the officers again went in quest of the goods and their receiver. After many visits, they stopped in front of the basement No. 48 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, over which was a sign indicating that lager-bier might there be procured. The officers (in citizens' dress) entered, and each called for a glass of lager, but were, to their astonishment, informed, in cockney accent, that it "was all hout!" Without further ado, they arrested the landlord, named ROBERT LEES, and began a search of his somewhat extensive premises, and were rewarded by finding in a rear room sundry bags and bales of quiltings, sheetings, cotton yarns, and other articles coming under the category of domestic dry goods.

This prosperity, which completely filled an ordinary-sized public dray, and worth over $400, they caused to be taken, with their prisoner LEES, to the City Hall Police Court. The goods were fully identified as the property of STEBBINS, HOYT & Co. LEES when arranged for preliminary examination displayed great powers of volubility. He acknowledged having purchased all the goods of the porter BAUDEN; that he was a dealer in such, and that he was in the habit of calling for the same between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and on a few occasions between 12 and 1 o'clock in mid-day, when no one but BAUDEN was present. In answer to a question from the magistrate he said that on one occasion, suspecting the property to be stolen because of the small price asked for it, he inquired whether all was right, and was told by BAUDEN that he could "sell as well as JOHNSON," a member of the firm.

This explanation being unsatisfactory, LEES was committed to the Tombs, as was also BAUDEN. The former is an Englishman of large proportions, and about 30 years of age. The latter is an Irishman, 28 years of age, and was married but recently. He has been, for the last three years, in the employ of STEBBINS, HOYT & Co., who hold him in high regard, and they even now believe him to have been seduced into the commission of the crime by the more wily LEES, against whom he may, perhaps, be used as a witness. His thefts from his employers appears to have begun about a year ago. These arrests are certainly important, and reflect much credit upon Officers SMITH and GARDNER, by whose skill and perseverance they were made.

Arrival of the Granada.

The United States mail steamship *Granada*, JEFFERSON MAURY, Commander, arrived here yesterday morning, having left Aspinwall early on the morning of the 19th of June, with 350 passengers for New-York and New-Orleans. The *Granada* arrived at Key West on the evening of the 23d, at 7 o'clock. After having coaled and disembarked her New-Orleans passengers and mails, left again at 4 o'clock the following morning. She brings 300 passengers for New-York, besides a small mail from Key West.

Key West was perfectly healthy.

We are indebted to Purser SATTERLEE for memoranda.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

NUMBER TWELVE.

St. Vincent—Kingstown and its Harbor—Indications of Decay—Decline in Sugar Exports—The Cause—Condition of the Creole Population since Emancipation—Statistics—Coolie Immigration—Effect of the West India Encumbered Estates Act.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, April, 1859.

I have come down to see these "ruined" Islands, and to learn why St. Vincent and her Grenadine Dependencies, which, before emancipation, exported on an average twenty five million pounds of sugar, should now export only sixteen and seventeen millions, and why the sugar exportations of Grenada have fallen away from twenty-two millions to something less than one-half of that amount. The two Islands—Grenada and St. Vincent—are about eighty miles apart, but are almost connected by the Grenadines—a chain of minute islets, which, seen from a distance, resemble fantastic clouds lying low upon the horizon. Very similar in physical formation, about equal in size, with nearly the same quantity of land under cultivation, about the same number of inhabitants, and exhibiting the same proportionate decline in the exportation of their staple product, Grenada and St. Vincent may be classed together for the purposes of this argument. Each, at the present moment, is supposed to be in great straits for labor, and in each, as far as I have been able to judge, the causes that have led to this result are precisely similar.

An ardent lover of the picturesque would almost regret to see a spirit of Yankee-go-a-head-ativeness kindled in St. Vincent. Here a thousand cone-shaped peaks are lifted up from their coral base until they disappear in a cloud which, like an eagle with outstretched wings, seems always to be brooding over this, the most summery of all these Summer Islands. The view of St. Vincent, upon entering the harbor that belongs to its only port of entry, is inconceivably grand, and the spectator finds his fancy subdued by reality. On one side a bold, lofty, sheltering promontory—on the other a fort which, in its desolate, rugged beauty, and inaccessible height, looks like another Ehrenbreitstein—in front a mass of isolated hills, clustering round their crowned king, all clothed in green and purple from the blue sky above to the blue waters below, and at their base buried in groves of palms and cocoas, lo! the quaint and antiquated and dilapidated "city" of Kingstown. I may be pardoned for the passing thought that the smoke of a steam-engine would be a blot upon such a picture. But this is all very well for a traveler's talk; and even he, (I mean the traveler,) as he jumps upon the beach and wets his boots in the surf, becomes immediately convinced of the utility of wharves, of which there are none in Kingstown; even he, as he wanders through its three streets looking for shelter, cannot help muttering a—well, he cannot help deploring the absence of anything like a hotel. If he wants a horse to ascend these magnificent mountains, there are none to be had for love or money in St. Vincent; if he is hot and wants a drink—as when does he not?—he must be content to imbibe rain-water without ice, or Allsop's XX. at the boiling point; if he wants a cigar he must be satisfied with a long tom, which, ten to one, will throw him on his back. I say, therefore, that even the most enthusiastic worshipper of nature would, under these circumstances, be content to barter some of her charms for more material comforts. Accident, design, or the fortune of travel, never led me to a place so utterly destitute of the spirit of enterprise, as this lovely island of St. Vincent is.

"What is that?" said I to a most likely nigger youth, who acted as my chaperon, pointing to a heap of classic-looking ruins.

"Houses dat am fell in, massa."

"How long ago?"

"I disremember; 'fore I is born."

There they lay in the principal street of Kingstown. Everything that one sees in the town is more or less an indication of decay. The famed Botanic Garden, twenty years ago the pride of St. Vincent, and celebrated throughout the West Indies, cannot now be distinguished; the roads in the interior of the island, never good, are now almost impassable for a horseman, and even the Souffriere sleeps in gloomy silence.

The appearance of decay which the capital of St Vincent presents, and the fact of its diminished exportation of sugar, have brought it under the category of ruined West India Islands,—and its ruin is, of course, attributed to emancipation. While I fully admit its lack of enterprise and partial decline, truth obliges me to say, what I shall presently prove, that this state of things has been brought about by want of capital rather than by want of labor, and that a decrease in the growth of sugar cannot be considered as the legitimate result of Emancipation only, and does not constitute the "ruin" into which it is broadly asserted this island is plunged.

What I have said in a former letter concerning the Plantocracy of Barbados is applicable to St. Vincent. The planters of this island have made no efforts to retain the laborers on their estates. I speak generally, for there may be exceptions to the rule; indeed, I know of one or two instances where planters, in their individual capacity, have made these efforts, and have been successful. But the planters of the island, as its landed aristocracy and legislators, have not done what they might have done to reconcile the laborer to his servile position; they have offered him no inducements to remain, as a freeman, in the same inferior station of life that he occupied as a slave; and yet they bitterly complain that he has been independent enough to take the matter into his own hands, and better himself. Wages here for field labor are, at the very best, a shilling per day, varying from that down to two-pence sterling; and is it surprising that those who could should have left the unprofitable business of estate-labor, and, purchasing lots in the interior of the island, should prefer to earn their livelihood by cultivating their own properties? The planters say that, according to the prices current of sugars, they cannot afford to pay higher wages for labor. I doubt the truth of the statement, for much higher wages are successfully paid in Trinidad; but, allowing it to be correct, for the sake of argument, it is an admission that the estate-laborer is insufficiently paid, and a consequent justification of his quitting that for a more remunerative kind of work. I am much disposed to doubt the assertion that any of the St. Vincent estates were abandoned solely because labor could not be procured at a remunerative cost. I have been unable to hear of them. Whenever I inquired about the abandonment of this or that property, I found the reason was want of capital, or the indebtedness of the proprietor, through which the estate became mortgaged beyond its value—an indebtedness, moreover, incurred prior to emancipation. But I have already discussed this subject so fully in a former letter, that it is unnecessary for me to enter upon it again. In visiting each island, my principal object has been to trace its emancipated classes from the day of their freedom down to the present time, and the inquiry is all important in colonies like St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, where the white population is exceedingly small.

The population of St. Vincent in 1831 amounted to 27,000, and now stands at 30,000. The census, last taken in 1851, makes no distinction between white, colored and black, but if we estimate the first at 1,500 we shall probably overrate rather than underrate their number. There will then remain 28,500 black and colored people, nearly all creoles of the Island; for immigration, as far as St. Vincent is concerned, has been very trifling.

In comparing the present occupation of the emancipated classes with their occupation under the Slavery *régime*, it must be borne in mind that the effect of Freedom was to abolish almost entirely the labor of women in the cane fields. Thus, of the 13,673 field laborers for whom compensation was given by the British Government to St. Vincent proprietors, one half were females, who are now engaged in domestic and more congenial duties. At present there are from 4,000 to 4,500 laborers on estates, and when we look for the remainder who ought to bring up the agricultural force of the Island to the original figure, if the original sugar exportation is to be preserved, we find that all have bettered their condition. Many took to trade, but the great bulk pursued their agricultural calling after they had severed themselves from the sugar estates. The returns for 1857 show that no less than 8,209 persons were then living in their own houses built by themselves since emancipation—illustrating in the most satisfactory manner, the material progress made by the Creoles of St. Vincent during the last twenty years. More remarkable still is the fact that, within the last twelve years, from ten to twelve thousand acres have been brought under cultivation by small proprietors, owning from one to five acres, and growing arrow-root, provisions, and minor articles for export. The statistical returns from which I gather these figures further state that there are *no paupers in the Island*—quite sufficient, in my opinion, to disprove the erroneous idea that, unless compelled to work, the negro will lie all day in the sun and live on a piece of sugar cane. I have seen nothing in the British West Indies that lends any countenance to such a supposition. The uneducated, uncivilized negro has undoubtedly many grave faults of character and defects of intellect. He will be lazy and thriftless too, before he has acquired the habit or has felt the responsibility of working for his daily bread. But when he comprehends that responsibility—as he does comprehend it now in the British West Indies—he will work readily enough, and I do believe that his other faults will gradually disappear before the influence of proper educational training.

If it be considered demonstrated, from the reduced exportation of sugar, that many of the large landed proprietors of St. Vincent have been ruined, it is also apparent, from the increased and increasing growth of minor products, that the small proprietors, raised up since emancipation, are enjoying unexampled prosperity. In the one article of arrow-root alone, there was exported 1,352,250 lbs. in 1857, equal in value to about $750,000, against an average yearly export of 60,000 lbs. before Abolition. The present exportation of cocoa nuts is also very large. While, therefore, the decline of sugar export from fourteen and fifteen thousand hhds. to eight and nine thousand hhds. would indicate decay, it is a decay (if the word be applicable at all) confined exclusively to the cultivation of a single article, and has been brought about partly, perhaps, by want of labor, but chiefly through the mismanagement, extravagance, and absenteeism of the proprietors themselves.

As far as statistics can be considered an authority on such a subject, the morality of the St. Vincent creoles is of a higher standing than that of the Trinidad or Barbadian creoles. Out of a population of 30,000, there is an average church attendance of 8,000. There is little provision for educational purposes, and no effort was made to enlighten the people until 1857, when the legislature established a Board of Education, on the plan adopted in Trinidad. In that year the average school attendance was about 2,000. The criminal records show that there is a general obedience to law—the more remarkable, as no troops are stationed in the Island, and the police authorities would be utterly incapable of quelling a popular tumult, if such a misfortune should occur. In 1856 there were 170 blacks convicted of thefts and misdemeanors, 4 of larceny, and 4 of felony: in 1857 there were 162 convicted of minor offences, 7 of assault and 6 of felony. This is less than the number of convictions under the *régime* of Slavery, and very much less than the convictions immediately after emancipation, when the offenders of all classes, during one year, would average over a thousand. I don't think that any one who has visited St. Vincent will hesitate to say that, morally and materially, the creoles of the island are infinitely superior to what they were twenty, or even ten years ago. They have the same vices and faults that their brethren in the other islands possess; but they are vices and faults which, we have reason to hope, a proper system of popular education will tend to eradicate.

There are now encouraging prospects that, even in the cultivation of sugar, St. Vincent will soon be restored to its former prosperity. The island has already made preparations for the importation of coolie labor. In October, 1857, a law was passed authorizing the appointment of an agent-general of immigrants, and, in other respects, introducing the system that obtains in Trinidad and British Guiana. To defray the expenses of this immigration a special duty is levied on sugar, rum, molasses, arrow-root, cotton and cocoa, and a portion of the general revenue is also appropriated to the same object. Though eighteen months have passed since the Immigration law was promulgated, no coolies, up to this time, have been brought to St. Vincent, and the inference is that the planters are either in want of capital or cannot be in such desperate straits for labor as they ask us to believe.

But the more I see of these West India Islands the more am I convinced that debt and want of capital, much more than want of labor, have led to the abandonment of so many estates. A movement in the right direction, and one already producing the most beneficial results, was the passage through the Imperial Parliament, in 1854, of the West Indies Incumbered Estates Act, with similar provisions to those of the famous Irish bill. The measure was at first regarded with suspicion, but its benefits are now generally acknowledged, and in 1856 the St. Vincent Legislature passed an Act for carrying into execution the Imperial law. It is already apparent that, in some cases, the difficulties created by overburdened estates and absentee proprietors are disappearing. One particular and remarkable example may be given—that of the Arnos Vale Estate in this Island, covering about 454 acres. The property passed through the Incumbered Estates Court with despatch, and, with a free Parliamentary title, was sold for $50,000, or one-third more than any one believed it could possibly fetch.

There are now 58 sugar estates in St. Vincent under high cultivation. Forty-six are worked with water mine with steam, six with cattle, and six with wind power. This, of course, is a great falling off, when compared with the sugar cultivation of the island a quarter of a century ago; but, as compared with the depression of late years, it exhibits a most decided improvement. Though St. Vincent only embraces a superficial area of 84,000 acres, there are still large tracts of land to be reclaimed and cultivated, and, among the mountains of the interior, a few descendants of the Caribs yet roam unchecked. But, with a supply of labor such as they can now obtain, and freed from the burden of debt under which they have hitherto vainly struggled—a debt, be it always remembered, incurred before Freedom was tested—the planters of St. Vincent look forward to a time of revived and redoubled prosperity. It first fruits are already apparent. W. G. S.

FROM BARBADOS.

Popular Excitement—Riots and Bloodshed—Proposed Withdrawal of White Troops—Defensive Preparations—Crops and the Weather.

Bridgetown, Barbados, Sunday, June 12, 1859.

Ever since Easter, when, as I wrote you, the Island was agitated with rumors of an apprehended insurrection, there have been successive disturbances of the public peace—rioting, fighting, murder. These rumors, utterly unfounded as I believe them to have been, seem to have destroyed the little confidence that ever existed between the white and black populations, and if they were started with any such design the author was singularly successful in his malicious schemes. Abolitionists may hug to their souls their favorite abstractions, but Barbados is a living proof that white and black will not pull together. Both being perfectly free, there exists here a hostility between them unknown in a slave community. Contempt on the one side and hatred on the other are ingrained, and are among the first fruits of Emancipation. The rule, of course, has its exceptions, but the evil spreads with the material and intellectual progress of the black; his hatred of the white increases with his intelligence. One race or the other must eventually succumb, and there is too much reason to believe that, as far as these islands are concerned, the white will yield. It is yielding now. The black, or more properly speaking, the mulatto, after he is civilized and educated, has the *force majeure* within the tropics.

Serious riots, within the past week, have occurred between the black soldiers in garrison and the people; they owe their origin to the general excitement that has for some time prevailed. This excitement found partial vent at the races which took place at the garrison parade ground on Thursday and Friday of last week. The amusement is one which profoundly excites the colored population. A negro will walk twenty miles under a blazing sun to see a horse race, and will talk of it for a week afterwards. When the annual races are held, under the distinguished auspices of Her Majesty's regiment, every nigger in Barbados who is not a Methodist rushes to the scene. Paterfamilias hires a shanderdan for the two days, and, having filled the box thereof with beer and biscuit, embarks himself, his wife, his wife's sister and country cousin, with all their woolly-headed urchins, and will be content to stand for six mortal hours under the scorching heat of a tropical sun in order to witness three or four wretched looking nags labor heavily round the course. Upon this course, after the second day's "sport" was terminated, the disturbances commenced. The people seemed unwilling to leave the spot which had contributed to their amusement, and they were accordingly driven off by the soldiers with sticks and stones. On the following evening, when the soldiers, after their custom, came into town to see their sweethearts, a mob of several thousand persons of both sexes collected, and the men of war were very severely handled. The police attempted to interfere, and were terribly mauled—some dangerously so—and it is a matter of fact that both they and the soldiers were only saved from annihilation by the gallant conduct of the women, who rushed into the *melée* and reversed the picture of the ancient Romans and the Sabine ladies. The next night the row was resumed, and with more even fortune, for the military were considerably reinforced. No one, I believe, was actually killed, but many were desperately wounded. The military authorities now thought it time to interfere; the black regiment has been locked up; the lash is freely used, and strong pickets of the white regiment parade the streets at night with loaded muskets. The military rioters are all native Africans, and are cordially detested by the creole negroes. One of the latter, whom I questioned about the imaginary insurrection of his brethren, expressed great fear of the black soldiers. "The white soldiers," he said, "would merely shoot us; but the Africans would kill us and eat us afterwards!" Many of the men in this black regiment are native Barbadians, and they have not interfered in the riots. They are disposed to take the part of the town's people.

The excitement occasioned by these disturbances has been heightened by the murder of an inoffensive black man, near the barracks. All that is known of this affair is that he was shot dead by a man dressed in the uniform of the Third West India Regiment. The assassin has not been traced, and the military authorities, as usual, are slow to act in a case between the people on the one hand and ruffians in Her Majesty's livery on the other.

It is particularly unfortunate, that at this very moment, the withdrawal of the white troops from Barbados and all the West India Islands, should be again contemplated by the Home Government. It is impossible to look forward, without alarm, to the eventualities that might arise if the peace of this Island was intrusted exclusively to black troops. I cannot think that, with its recent experience in India, the British Government would be so unwise as to pursue such a course. It is true that an insurrection here could not, by any possibility, be successful, but great damage might be done before aid could arrive; and we know that where an hostility exists between two races, men's passions, rather than their judgments, will more likely control them. It is under the influence of some such apprehension, generally felt, if it be not expressed, that the militia of this island are about being called out. It is proposed, moreover, to enroll a volunteer rifle corps. The ostensible object of the movement is, the breaking out of war in Europe, though I am at a loss to see the connection between a battle on the Ticino and the safety of Barbados. When I read, in the Bridgetown papers, as I do to-day, that "Her Majesty's Government are about to be solicited for some of those new and terrible cannons which carry to such a distance as would effectually protect Carlisle Bay from the visits of any single ship of war, or privateer, of the enemy," I am forcibly reminded of Capt. Marryatt's memorable escapade in this island, (*vide Peter Simple*) and of his opinion of the Bims, that their only fault lies in the fact that they are "too brave." "With half a dozen of these guns," says the journal to which I refer, "and a rifle corps to prevent the landing of a boat's crew, Barbados might be tolerably safe from any fillibustering party or piratical attempt." *Vive* Barbados.

It has been as hot as blazes here, and sickly withal. Yellow Jack makes a grab at some poor fellow every now and then, and carries him off. Other islands, I hear, are also sickly. I don't wonder, for, during the past six weeks, the trades, having veered to the southward, stream over here laden with the hot breath of Africa.

Barbados has shipped, up to date, 25,000 hhds. of sugar. The crop is nearly all in, and will scarcely reach 35,000 hhds., the figure at which I estimated it three months ago. W. G. S.

THE SEASON AT SARATOGA.

Visitors at the Springs—A New Spa—The Hotels, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Saratoga, Monday, June 27.

As visitors do not come to Saratoga for the sake of enjoying rain water, the weather of the past three weeks did not have the effect of filling all our hotels with guests. But such are the attractions of the place, that a very large number of visitors have dropped in, notwithstanding the coolness and dampness of the season. As we are so close upon the heels of July, the regular flow of Summer travel has now set in in earnest, and the hotels are beginning to wear their look of Summer brilliancy and cheerfulness. The fashionable world is capricious in its migrations to other spas and watering places; but Saratoga is inevitable. Let people who are in pursuit of health and pleasure go where they may for Summer recreation, they manage to drop down upon this queen of watering places before the season is over. The hotels have all been furbished and improved, but the favorite "Congress" is the only one, I believe, that has been materially enlarged. It has been so often overflowed by visitors that the proprietors have made an effort, (like Mrs. Chick,) with the determination to accommodate all their friends this season. One of the great advantages of this renowned hall is, that it is so near to the sparkling spring from which it takes its name. One does not feel really in Saratoga, living on the outskirts of the village; but on the piazza of the "Congress" and the "Union," within a step of the great spring, so that the buzz of voices may be heard coming up from the pavilion on the balmy breath of the Park, one gets a realizing sense of being in the very heart of Saratoga. They are all the time discovering new springs, and one has been actually found during the past few months which bids fair to rival the "Congress."

One of the changes which suddenly occurs as soon as the hot weather commences is the conversion of the weekly Press of Saratoga into diurnal periodicals, from the perusal of which we may gather accurate information on all subjects of importance connected with this watery vortex of the fashionable universe. From the *Saratogian* of this date we learn that some two hundred persons came down upon us on Saturday last, a considerable number of them being from New-York, though, as usual, all parts of the Union were represented by them, including New-Jersey. Congress Hall, it appears, caught the greater number of these gold fish in its net; after the Congress came the Union, then the United States, the Columbian, the Marvin, and so on. By the end of this week we shall have gained some thousands to our Summer population, and after the "Fourth," for the next two months, Saratoga will be in its glory. A good many excellent people are already here, but none who may be ranked among the men and women of mark. They will be tumbling in after Monday next. I may mention, however, that I found General Sanford, of New-York, at Congress Hall.

They have had a terrible hail storm in the southern part of the county which has done some damage to the growing crops; one of the local papers tries its powers in describing the effects of the hail in a paragraph worthy a greater cause. "We have seen," says our ambitious reporter, "some specimens of corn and potato tops destroyed on the farm of Mr. O. They had the appearance of first having been frozen, then perforated by a countless number of Minnie bullets, and then half-masticated by an elephant." Such a genius as that ought not to waste itself in the rural districts on blighted potato tops. MORE ANON.

Water-tight Compartments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If calamities the most appalling can fix men's attention long enough to be really useful, and the perishing of thousands excite alarm sufficiently durable to be efficient in providing measures of safety to such as "go down to the sea in ships," then may it be said truly that dreadful evils result in good. The public mind was shocked terribly on hearing of the loss of the *Arctic*, and for a time earnest suggestions were made and plans proposed to avert a repetition of a similar disaster. The question was asked on all sides, "What saved the small French steamer from almost instant submersion, when she came in contact with the strong and colossal *Arctic?*" To this inquiry there was but one answer, "*The hull of the vessel was divided into compartments by water-tight bulkheads.*" The bow of the *Vigo* was dreadfully shattered and stove in; the forward compartment instantly filled with water; the shock, the alarm, the confusion, these were momentary, and the vessels had separated. Both were crushed in fearfully; but one bore her living freight in safety to the shore; the other, in spite of every effort, gradually settled in the sea, and finally sank beneath the dark waters. No eye pitied and no arm could save the precious ones upon *her* deck; it was "one sullen plunge, and all was o'er."

The sea rolled on as it rolled before. Other losses, almost, if not quite, as terrible as that of the *Arctic*, have subsequently occurred, and to the list came very near being added the *City of Edinburgh*, recently recorded as having run upon or against an iceberg. Some distance beneath the water she was stove in, the water filled her "two forward compartments," and, but for the constant and laboring efforts of her crew and passengers, she too would have gone down in spite of her having these compartments. They should have been efficient to prevent her from sinking had the pumps not been used at all, and were so far useful that, *but for them* and the proximity to a harbor, she would have gone down. They did not prevent the water from pouring into other parts of the ship—and why not? *Because improperly and inefficiently constructed.* Hence it is a correspondent very properly inquires: "What are water-tight compartments?" They are of two kinds. In the one, the bulkheads are built as strong as the vessel's sides; they form a part of her original structure, and reach quite up to her main deck. Either of plate or wood, they are made perfectly water tight, and fully answer the design of constructing them. In the other case, they are but a substitute, possessing just enough reality for advertising traps for passengers, and not reliable in the hour of need. True, they had something to do with the safety of the *Edinburgh*; but if she had been 500 miles from any port, the loss of the ship must have been inevitable, and also her passengers and crew.

The great importance of the subject, and the value of human life too frequently sacrificed to a selfish cupidity, render legislation by Congress imperative. It was because of the magnitude of the interests involved that, at the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, on the 2d July, a bill was introduced in the House, by the Hon. Wm. W. Valk, of New-York, "for the better security of the lives of passengers traveling on the ocean, or on any of the rivers, bays, or lakes of the United States, in American vessels, whether propelled by sails or steam, or both." This bill was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce, of which the Hon. E B Washburne, of Illinois, was Chairman. It carried with it a valuable series of letters from most of our distinguished naval architects, one of them being from the late George Steers, and provided for the construction of water-tight bulkheads in every American vessel carrying passengers, efficiently and properly built, and regulated, as to number, by the size of the ship. Every effort was made to have the bill reported, and promises were given that it should be, in due time, but it still slumbers in the Committee-room. Perhaps the Hon. gentleman who is to represent the First District of New York, in the Thirty-sixth Congress, may feel interested in awakening it to life. It is to be hoped that he or some other member, will make the effort. Let the bill be examined, and the letters accompanying it carefully read. In the opinion of the writer of this, a more important bill was never brought to the notice of the people's representatives, nor one more worthy of their serious consideration. NAUTILUS

Chestertown, Kent County, Md.

Stopping a Leak.

New-York, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning you publish an article, headed "Stopping a Leak," in which you erroneously state that it has been, heretofore, the custom of the City Inspector's Department to pay its bills for labor, the money therefor being drawn from the Comptroller, upon requisition. This is untrue. The employes of the City Inspector's, Croton and Street Departments have, for a year or more, been paid by the City Chamberlain, and by the same officers who paid the men on Wednesday last, which pay was for ten weeks' work, from March 7, 1859, to May 14, 1859, and no orders or assignments were presented at such time, for the very excellent reason that the holders of such orders and assignments were notified that no assignment or order would be paid until the following Wednesday, June 19. The invariable rule of the Chamberlain being not to pay assignments on the regular pay days, but to appoint a subsequent day for their adjustment. No officer of this Department can possibly prevent the employes from assigning their claims, but no facilities are afforded them by the Department for so disposing of their earnings, and no registry of orders or assignments is ever made in the books. Persons holding orders or assignments of claims are obliged to have them registered in the Comptroller's office, the name of the assignee being there written upon the pay-rolls, opposite the name of the cartman or laborer making the assignment, and no matter how small a portion of the claim such assignment may cover, the party making it cannot receive the balance due him until the day set apart for the consideration of orders and assignments, when both parties must appear to enable either to receive their money. These simple facts account for the curious result spoken of in the non-presentation of orders and assignments on the regular pay day. And believing that you would not willfully misrepresent the matter, I have taken the liberty of thus explaining hoping that you will give it the same publicity afforded the statement which preceded it. I subscribe myself, very truly yours,

JOHN G. WEBSTER,

Clerk to Superintendent Sanitary Inspection.

France in India Under the Treaties of 1815—A Grave Question Arising.

From the London Spectator.

An interesting problem has been opened in our general relations with the French Government, and it is one which is not likely to be left at rest by that Government, if our own should not procure a satisfactory solution. A proprietor of the East India Company has publicly notified that he shall call attention to the case, with a sufficiently practical object. It turns upon a serious question. In the present state of Europe and European treaties, have we lost one of the guarantees upon which we relied for the maintenance of our peculiar system in India? Some, counting upon the general indifference of the English public to Indian affairs, may think it idle to raise any question turning upon so remote a subject as European diplomacy bearing on the far East; but the French people are addicted to the study of diplomacy, particularly where changes become favorable for an advanced movement on their part. Others, again, may think that Mr. Jones is not very patriotic in pointing out to the enemy a flaw in our lease; but to us it appears that the honorable proprietor is adopting a very defensible course. He assumes the French Government to be an ally and not an enemy; and, taking the bull by the horns, he seeks to put right that which has accidentally got wrong. That the turn of affairs has given the French Government an unexpected advantage seems clear. The treaty concluded with France in May, 1814, contains an article to this effect:

"His Most Christian Majesty on his part having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of Peace between the two Crowns of England and France, an wishing to do his utmost to avoid anything which might affect their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications on the establishments which are to be restored to him within the limits of the British Sovereignty upon the Continent of India, and only to place on these establishments the number of troops necessary or the maintenance of Police."

The treaty containing this article was confirmed by the Congress of Vienna, in June, 1815; it was reconfirmed by the treaty of Paris, in November, 1815. It belongs to that series of treaties which are regarded as constituting the charters of the present European system. These treaties made specific arrangements for the maintenance of the Kingdom of Poland, for the settlement of Holland, and for a variety of other purposes, which have been put aside in the interval. The fundamental object of the treaties, however, was to reëstablish the Bourbon dynasty in France, and to exclude the family of Bonaparte from the French throne "forever." Our Government has persevered in affecting to regard the treaties of 1815 as still claiming respect, but they have been treated with contumely by every European Power in turn, as the purpose of each day was to be served; and they are now practically defunct, by non-observance, by the expiry of their objects, and by the existing relations of the European Powers parties to those treaties, more especially by the actual war between France and Austria. Under these circumstances, does not the restraint put upon France by the treaty of 1814 lapse, and does not France recover the right to fortify her Indian possessions or to occupy them with troops?

Now, that she might desire to do so is not only theoretically possible, but is amongst practical probabilities. The French Government, supported by the public, showed itself very eager to obtain a recognized power in Cochin China; it is possible that similar ambitions may again spur the French, and it is quite certain that they never lose sight of the fact that we drove them out of India. It is true that we put the indignity upon the Bourbon dynasty, and it may be held in Paris that the indignity has passed away with the dynasty that submitted to it. Should any unhappy difference arise between this country and "a neighboring Power" we have afforded precedents for the plan of operations. For example, we took up the cause of Shah Soojah, and our desire to support him was advanced as the plea for invading the Affghan territory. Now it would be a generation or two before the deposed King of Oude will consider that his equitable claim to the throne has lapsed: and it is logically possible that "a neighboring Power," especially if it were provoked to splenetic motives, might be struck with the chivalry of supporting the cause of the King of Oude, just as we supported the cause of the Shah Soojah.

Independently of such remote contingencies, we have a more immediate interest in knowing precisely how we stand with a powerful ally. The Indian territories of that Power lie very near two great centres of the British possessions: Chandurnagoor is near the mouth of the Hooghley, Pondicherry near Madras; and a portion of the Calcutta Rail way passes over the territory of Candurnagoor, so that our main high road lies within the jurisdiction of that power upon whose military strength and fortifications our diplomatic restraint has lapsed. Certainly this will be considered by many Englishmen a practical reason for ascertaining how we stand upon these points.

It may be asked what interest has the East India Company—what power has it to interfere—what right to impose duties upon the Executive which has superseded it in Leadenhall-street? It has a very substantial and intelligible right, which will not be denied in England. The East India Company possesses a mortgage on our immense property in India, to the value of twelve millions sterling; and the proprietor, who has mooted this new subject, has a perfect right to put such questions as touch the state of the insurance on the Company's investment.

Nor is it at all necessary to lay the question before the French Government in a hostile tone; quite the reverse—such a tone would be equally inappropriate and impolitic. Whatever may at present be the complications amongst official people, those who survey the subject without entangling sympathies on either side cannot but perceive that the Emperor of the French has the most potent reasons just at present for maintaining friendly relations with the British Sovereign, Parliament and people. For our own part we have no doubt that the Emperor Napoleon would welcome rather than repel any opportunity of proving to our nation that, instead of being prepared to repay mistrust with suspicion, coolness, or encroachment, he is ready to continue to us the same cordial friendship which has hitherto subsisted between the two Governments. Under these circumstances, the practical object should be to invite an exercise of friendliness towards this country, by negotiating a fresh recognition of the obligations which existed under the treaties which have been so far tainted. To imagine that a Government historically and critically so acute as the French would overlook the existence of any flaw in our case is absurd; to challenge a magnanimous treatment of the flaw would constitute an appeal to the very qualities of which the French nation is most proud, and would most likely secure our Indian Government and its arrangements the old guarantees under a new lease, in a more spontaneous spirit than could have animated the puppet whom we reëstablished in 1815.

The Indian Troubles in Texas.

From the Newark Mercury.

The following extract from a letter received in this city from a Newarker now residing in Walnut Creek, Parker County, Texas, gives some information which will be new to the great majority of our readers. It seems that the Indians on the Reserve are continually making depredations, and then retreating upon their own territory. This has proceeded to such an extent that the residents of Northern Texas have armed for the purpose of driving the Indians out. The letter is dated May 28:

"It is now three weeks since the attack of the Indians in our locality, and the gathering of our forces, the largest number of which has been 550. They have been divided into two equal bands, under Joseph Ward and Captain Bailer, the latter being in command, and having had experience in Indian warfare in Florida. At present they are waiting for reinforcements. Captain Bailer has sent an appeal for aid down into the eastern portion of the State, and expects at least 1,000 men next week. This officer, with 150 men, proceeded to the United States fort on the line of the Reservation, and, after a narration of the difficulties, he endeavored to secure a promise that they would not interfere in the troubles likely to ensue. The officer in command declared that he was placed there to defend the Indians, and he would do it at all hazards. Captain Bailer then left, and was followed and attacked by about 200 Indians, killing two men on the part of the whites, and about twenty of the Indians being slain. The general impression is that when our forces are gathered there will be a fierce fight, and it will not matter whether there are American soldiers or Indians on the other side. The intention is to drive the Indians from the Reservation."

Execution of the Murderer Beaudien at Toledo.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, June 24.

Michael Beaudien, who, to-day, expiated the crime of murder upon the gallows, was a Bay Settlement Frenchman. The victim of his murderous shot, Antoine Upal, was also a Frenchman, and both lived near Ten-mile Creek in this county, close to the Michigan line. Beaudien lived with a woman who was his main witness in the trial, but who, it is said, has since his sentence eloped with the principal witness for the State. Beaudien, has, since being informed of the fact, charged the woman with the murder stating that she put on his boots and went over to Upal's cabin and shot him. This story is not credited, and the elopement is also considered doubtful by his neighbors.

Beaudien has kept a firm face during his two years' imprisonment. He was rather a short man, with heavy features, the only relief to them being his eyes, which were unusually large, of a cold steel-blue color, the the expression of which was that of great coolness and determination; his hair was quite thin, and sprinkled with grey, and he stooped considerably, walking with a slight stoop or forward leaning of the body. In all his trials he has borne himself with great firmness, looking the Judge in the face while his sentence was pronounced, with a keen, unmoving eye. Latterly, his long imprisonment, and the workings of his conscience—it may possibly be—have told upon him considerably. He has persisted in averring his innocence publicly, and has seemed to pay considerable attention to his spiritual advisers—the Rev. Fathers of the Irish Catholic Church of this city, and others of this vicinity.

There was a crowd of seventy-five or one hundred people around the Court-house yard this forenoon, but at noon it was greatly increased. There was a large proportion of females in the crowd and many of them had children with them.

Sheriff Kingsbury, after making a few remarks in regard to the solemn duty he was about to perform, proceeded to read the death warrant; during the reading, Beaudien stood upon the drop. Being asked whether he had anything to say, he replied that he had nothing to say in particular. "If it is God's pleasure," said he, "I should thus die, I am willing to please him." He then said a few words to the Sheriff, in a low tone, not audible to those in front. His arms were then securely bound by the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff Merrill, and white gloves were drawn upon his hands—the priest meanwhile talking to him. Then he stretched his hands as if the gloves seemed strange to them; and the cap was drawn over his face, not a word being spoken in the meantime. The rope was then adjusted about his neck, and all those around him stepped off the platform. Nothing then was heard but the suppressed whispers of the crowd and the low voice of the priest in prayer.

The drop fell at 1:39 o'clock; there was but little motion of any kind to be seen in any part of the body. We never saw such an exhibition of coolness in any man as Beaudien exhibited on the scaffold. Not a muscle quivered, not a finger trembled; the cold grey look of his eyes in his last moments assumed a dispairing sort of earnestness before the cap shut out the outer world from him forever, but his voice was quiet and unchanged and to all appearance there was no particle of fear in his composition. His death in this respect presented a strong contrast to that of Ward.

We were informed that when interrogated as to a confession, he replied, that he had confessed himself to the Priests and that was enough. The words spoken in a low tone to Sheriff Kingsbury on the scaffold, were to the effect, that he had given his body to the Priests and he desired to have a decent burial in the Catholic Cemetery.

Family Scandal—The Bennett Divorce Case in Philadelphia.

A day or two since we published the statement of Mrs. Rachel A. Bennett, of Philadelphia, against whom her husband, Joseph M. Bennett, has brought a suit for divorce. Mr. Bennett has put in a rejoinder to his wife's statement, which develops some curious points. He declares that the common scandal about his wife's infidelity, which came to his ears, seriously affected his health; and then proceeds;

"It preyed upon him, destroying the vitality of his system—subjecting him to deep depression of spirits, and at times to melancholy; that he tried various means to rid himself of his troubles—change of scene, plunging into the vortex of business, and other means were tried, but without success; that he communicated to his wife, the said respondent, the subject matter that was preying upon him, but without making any threats or holding out any promises to her, contenting himself for the time with informing her of the rumors that were so rife in the community affecting her continency and the honor of deponent. This state of affairs continued, the health of deponent becoming worse and worse every day, until the 24th day of January last, when shortly after leaving his home, for the purpose of attending to his business, he returned to the house, and going up to his wife's chamber, he spoke to her of these rumors that were so current about her and the child, stating, at the time, that he, deponent, was so mortified that he could not live; that whatever was the fact it was locked up in her bosom; that he was determined to make his will, and that before doing so he wished to be acquainted with the truth, so that he might do no injustice in the disposition of his property. At first respondent hesitated. Deponent solemnly avers before the Most High that no threat of any kind was made by him to her on the occasion; that he might have been, and probably was, laboring under some degree of excitement. After a little, deponent asked her to perform her duty by informing him of the actual facts. He further asked if there was any truth in these reports—if he was the father of the child? To this she replied, 'he (deponent) was not.' Deponent then wished to know who was. She replied 'that she did not want to bring disgrace on the child; that for herself she did not care, but that she wished to do nothing that would in any way affect it.' Deponent asked 'whether Mr. —— (naming one of the persons he had heard mentioned as its reputed father) was its father.' Without any other suggestion or name being mentioned, respondent burst into tears, and said that 'Dr. L. was the father.'

This statement was made voluntarily to deponent, and just as herein narrated. His suspicions and the out-door talk of her infidelity were thus confirmed. Deponent stated to her that he would go in pursuit of, and take vengeance on, the villain who had thus dishonored him. She begged and implored him to remain at home with her; she stated that she did not want him to commit murder, lest he might have the punishment imposed by the law inflicted on him; that he (deponent) had already suffered enough in consequence of the imposition practiced upon him. When about to leave the house, she clung to deponent with tears in her eyes, and begged that he would not murder Dr. L. She also desired to accompany deponent to his place of business, and remain with him all day. She said that the child loved him, (deponent,) and might be a comfort to him yet, and earnestly desired of him not to cut it off in his will for what she had done; that what she had done was from no disrespect to deponent, but was solely owing to her intense desire to have a child. She expressed in earnest language her wish to have deponent go to Europe, and take her and the child along with him. Much more than this was said by her at this time. Deponent assured her that, whatever he might do to the monster who had invaded his domestic circle and perpetrated the foul wrong upon him, he (deponent) would do nothing to her. The child was present at this interview, and cried most pitifully. The scene was excruciatingly painful, and deponent prayed that Heaven might permit his sorrows to terminate even by death."

The President Declares his Independence and Embraces Mr. Robert J. Walker—The New-York Herald Scornfully Repudiated by the White House—Magnanimity of the Washington "States."

From the Washington States, June 25.

Of all the deliberately false (as we have the best of reasons for believing,) and wickedly mischievous articles ever concocted in that notorious den of iniquity—the New York *Herald* office—the editorial which appeared in the issue of that journal of Thursday, relating to the reconciliation of the President and the Hon. Robert J. Walker, is the most atrocious. It is predicted, as is evident from its face, upon a bogus dispatch, prepared most probably in the same unfathomable sink of corruption in which it had its own origin. The *Constitution* of yesterday, as authorizedly as if the President's name were attached thereto, makes the following statement in relation to the restoration of cordial relations between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker:

Hon. Robert J. Walker.—Within a few days we have observed that several papers have alluded to the reconciliation which has recently taken place between the President and the Hon. Robert J. Walker, and have sought by inuendo to make it appear that the renewal of friendly intercourse between these gentlemen was the result of certain conditions and concessions. We know that such an inference is utterly untrue; and that while the President is deeply gratified that amicable relations with his valued friend and former colleague are restored, no terms were made and no political concessions of any kind were proposed or agreed to either by Mr. Walker or himself.

It will thus have been seen that while no mention whatever is made of the *Herald*, that newspaper is silently told that it has been guilty of a disgraceful misrepresentation. It must be borne in mind that the article in the latter journal appeared on Thursday morning—that of the former on Friday morning.

That there have been malign influences constantly operating to prevent a harmonious reunion of temporarily estranged friends of the Democracy, we were advised long ago; and that the *Herald* has been the organ of such influences was palpably distinct from the beginning. That sheet assumed to be the New-York representative of the sentiments of the Executive, and in that character presumed, quite insolently, to read lectures to the Democracy relating to its duties. The country cannot now be mistaken, if it were mistaken before, of the amount of Presidential confidence which it enjoys.

We may add that upon the one part and the other, as we are truthfully assured, a more honorable reconciliation was never effected between elevated patriots than that between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker. There was no sacrifice of principle on either part. They met as old friends, who, in bygone years, had labored side by side in the service of the State. They met as Jefferson met Adams (by correspondence); as Jackson met Crawford; as Clay met Ritchie. Noble hearts which have been for a time separated by conflicting opinions never impose *conditions* when they reunite. Mean spirits brood over the past and calculate the future. Such unselfishness as this is beyond the comprehension of base minds. Magnanimity is man's ennobling quality. He who *cherishes* ill-will, however apparently civilized he may be, to any member of the human family, is as resentful as a savage and malignant as a fiend. He belongs not rightfully to a Christian World.

The Bi-Centennial anniversary of the town of Woodbury, Conn., is to be celebrated on the Fourth of July. The programme is a promising one.

The Bishopric of New-Jersey—Dr. Odenheimer's Acceptance.

The Rev. Dr. Odenheimer, of Philadelphia, has accepted the Bishopric of New-Jersey. The following is his letter of acceptance:

Philadelphia, June 24, 1859.

To the Reverends M. Mahan, D. D., E. A. Hoffmann, Jos F. Garrison, M. D., Abm. Browning, Esq., R. J. Field, Esq.

Reverend Brethren and Gentlemen: Your official communication, announcing to me my election, unanimously declared, as Bishop of New Jersey, by the Seventy-sixth Annual Convention of that Diocese, has received my most serious consideration.

The contemplation of the awful responsibilities of the Apostolic office, joined to the recollection of the manifold labors and untiring energy of the prelate whom you have elected me to succeed, fills my soul with unaffected diffidence. Nevertheless, believing that it is the call of God, and trusting in that great Name, wherein alone resides all strength, I accept the nomination.

Should your choice be ratified and consummated by the General Church, I am prepared, Christ helping me, to cease my administrations at the altar of my first and only parish, Church of St. Peter's, Philadelphia, where for nearly twenty-one years I have enjoyed the uninterrupted kindness of the noblest of congregations, and share henceforward with the faithful clergy and laity of New-Jersey, in the good work of extending the Gospel and Kingdom of our Divine Lord.

With great respect, faithfully and fraternally yours,

W. H. ODENHEIMER.

The following Circular, published by order of a Committee of Laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-Jersey, explains the nature of the provision made for the support of the Bishop:

CIRCULAR.

At a meeting of the Laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New-Jersey held at Princeton on the 16th day of June inst., for the purpose of adopting some efficient means for placing the payment of the Bishop's salary on a sure basis and relieving the Parishes from future assessments, it was resolved to raise, by voluntary subscription, *Fifty Thousand Dollars*, to be added to the present Bishop's Fund, and invested for the payment of his salary.

But one sentiment pervaded this meeting. All were agreed in the propriety and justice of the measure. All were awake to its importance, and confident of success. A subscription was commenced; and as evidence of their earnestness, ten of those who were present at once subscribed *seven thousand five hundred dollars*. A Committee was appointed to take immediate measures for sending a subscription book into all the parishes, with this circular, expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The provision for the Bishop's maintenance should be *ample*; that he may be relieved from all embarrassments, and enabled to meet his necessary expenditures without annoyance, and in a manner becoming his exalted position. It should be *certain*; that no probable contingency would deprive him of support; or dwarf his energies in carrying out the great work committed to his care; or subject him to dependence upon temporary or personal supplies. It should be *permanent*; because his relation to the Diocese is permanent—dissoluble only by death.

In the opinion of the meeting, the present is an opportune time for accomplishing this object. The Rev. Dr. Odenheimer recently elected, has the entire confidence of the Churchmen of the Diocese. His election was effected with a degree of unanimity and good feeling, rarely equaled, and never, perhaps, excelled in any similar Convention. All are not only willing, but anxious to welcome him among us. A happy sentiment of unity prevails that the Church and the Churchmen of the State should be united;—united among themselves; and united in confidence and love to their Bishop. To enable him to meet the high expectations excited by his election his acceptance of the office should be as cheerful as the election itself was cordial. This can only be expected by removing all apprehensions about his support. Success is the creature of confidence.

Looking to the prosperous condition of the Diocese, and to the ability of the churchmen in it, the meeting believe that the desired sum can be raised without material sacrifice or inconvenience. The subscription adopted, postpones the payment of any money until the first day of April next; and then leaves it to the option of each subscriber to pay, either in cash, or by a bond conditioned for the payment of the interest, semi-annually, and the principal at any time he may desire. This subscription will be circulated in each Parish, that every friend of the Church in the State, may have an opportunity of aiding in the matter; forever hereafter, relieving themselves and their Parishes from all burden in supporting a Bishop.

F. B. CHETWOOD, Chairman.

J. L. N. Stratton, Secretary.

Dated June 16, A. D., 1859.

The subscription to the Episcopal Fund was munificently headed by James Potter, Esq., of Princeton, with $2,500—not $1,000, as erroneously stated in the Trenton papers.

More Murders.

A YOUNG WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

The quiet locality of Willington, Conn., was thrown into a state of great excitement on Saturday, by the discovery of a brutal murder, which seems to have been committed about the 2d of June. The victim was a young married woman, Mrs. John Warren, formerly of Belchertown, Mass. The murderer was her husband, who is only 21 years old. The young wife was but 18. The Hartford *Times* gives the following particulars: Warren was employed at farming by a Mr. Hancock, of Willington, and, with his wife, boarded with the Hancocks. Of late some ill feeling has arisen between them, on account of Warren's undisguised partiality for Hancock's daughter, (living in the house where he boarded,) and he had been heard to say that if he were not married he would marry Miss Hancock. Mrs. Warren was last seen, alive, by Mrs. Hancock, who saw her leave the house and go towards her (Mrs. Warren's) husband, who was ploughing in a field near by. This was on Thursday, the 2d day of June. Her unaccountable absence produced some inquiry about the neighborhood, and on the following Monday and the days immediately succeeding, there was a general search for the body. Nearly three hundred people were engaged in it. On that Monday—the fourth day after her disappearance—young Warren went, at dusk, to Stafford, and there hired a horse and buggy to go to a certain place which he had mentioned. He returned the horse and buggy at 11 o'clock that night. But it was subsequently ascertained that he had not been to the place which he named; and it was further discovered that he *had* been seen with the buggy in the neighborhood of Mr. Hancock's house in Willington. Search continued to be made for the missing woman, but without avail, for more than a week afterwards. It is believed that Warren took the corpse away from the place near Hancock's where it had first been secreted, and placed it in the distant spot where it was finally discovered.

Last Saturday noon, (June 25) the body of Mrs. Warren was discovered in a thick piece of brush close by the Willimantic River, and only six rods from the highway, about half way between Willington and Stafford. The spot where the body lay is in the narrow strip of land belonging to the town of Ellington, but running north to the Willimantic, and dividing Stafford on the north from Willington on the south. It is just east of the chain of hills about Square Pond. When found, the body was much decomposed, and no flesh remained on the face; but the remains were fully identified as those of Mrs. Warren, being recognized and proved by the clothing. No doubt existed that a murder had been committed, though the spectators, of whom hundreds soon collected, could not tell, from the decomposed state of the body, whether or not any marks of violence existed. A Coroner's Jury was summoned, and the inquest was held yesterday (Sunday) afternoon—the body, meantime, having been left lying where it was first discovered, and by Sunday evening it had been visited by thousands of people.

The verdict of the Jury was that the deceased came to her death from violence inflicted by the hands of her husband.

On the week following the murder, young Warren had left Willington by the Palmer Railroad, and was next heard of in Belchertown, where he was arrested, not for the murder, but for a previous theft, and sent to jail for sixty days. So he is secure for trial on the charge of murder. He is a native of Mansfield."

ANOTHER WIFE MURDER—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF THE HUSBAND.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer*, June 25, says:

"From one of Adams' Express messengers we learned last night that a man named James Goddard, residing in Vernon, Ind., some sixty miles from the city, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about six o'clock in the evening, blew out his wife's brains, and then cut his own throat. Goddard did not die, but so fearfully lacerated his throat that it was generally believed he could not live until the following morning.

The particulars of the tragedy we have not been able to obtain, but we learn that Goddard and his wife disagreed some since, and finally separated.

Some weeks since the husband made threats against his wife, and she, fearing his rage, removed to another house, where she lived as quietly as possible to escape discovery by him, her late liege lord, who was of a violent and most ungovernable temper.

Yesterday morning Goddard found out where his wife was, and going to the house at the hour mentioned, asked to see her without giving his name. As soon as she appeared, and before she could recognize him, he drew a pistol and shot her through the head, killing her instantly. He then fled to his lodgings, a short distance off, and seizing a razor, cut his own throat from ear to ear. All who saw him say he cannot possibly survive.

THE PITTSBURGH MURDER—HOW THE WOMAN'S LOVER ESCAPED.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, of the 27th, says:

"It turned out as we anticipated, that Charles Metz was the man whom Jones found in the company of his wife, and with whose murder he accused himself when surrendering himself to Alderman Rogers. Metz denies that the prisoner caught him in the act, or saw anything improper transpire between him and the murdered woman. He states that the deceased and himself had been over the bridge that evening, and were returning when assailed by the prisoner. They had just turned the curve leading to the bridge, when Jones confronted them and said, "You have gone far enough" The moment the deceased heard his voice, she exclaimed, "My God," and ran towards the bridge. Jones fired instantly at Metz's face. Metz says he felt partially stunned and terribly scared and fell. Jones then ran after the woman. Metz sprang up and saw Jones catch hold of her about 15 feet from the bridge, about the middle of the road. The next instant he threw her down, and Metz saw his arm moving up in the act of striking her. He heard no screaming then. Thinking that Jones would return after him, he took to his heels and ran as fast as he could down the sidewalk to a new brick house, where it terminates. He ran down the bank, tumbled over a steep precipice some 15 feet and lost his hat. He then ran to the edge of the river to get a skiff, but could find none. He then attempted to swim the river, but after swimming some distance he felt faint from loss of blood, swam back and got into a coal barge lying just at the bridge, where he staid till near 2 o'clock, when he climbed the bank. He went over the bridge, stopped in the toll-house and washed himself, and then went to a friend's, where he kept dark till yesterday. He says that before turning the corner they met Rev. Mr. Zimmerman, and supposed he had seen them. This is his statement. He had no coat or hat on when he returned over the bridge. The ball, which passed through his hat, struck his forehead, tearing the scalp and inflicting a slight troublesome wound. The pistol was placed in such close proximity to his head that the powder struck him in the eye and cheek, endangering the sight of the former and blackening the latter. His escape was a marvelous one, and can only be attributed to JONES having held the pistol at too high an elevation when firing. METZ was arrested yesterday and held to appear at Court as a witness in the case. JONES retains his coolness and composure, and seems to regard the matter with indifference. He thinks his position, however, "ticklish," but believes that if he gets through it he could lead an altered life.

FROM UTAH.

Affairs in the Territory Looking Badly—Judge Cradlebaugh Investigating—A Great Army Contract Swindle, &c.

KIRK ANDERSON, late editor of the *Valley Tan*, writes to the St. Louis *Republican*:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 3, 1859.

I suppose that your people in the States wonder whether we all have our scalps on out here or not. By placing my hand to the top of my caput I realize this morning that mine is *there* and likely to remain.

Before entering into what little items of interest that are floating around here, I will simply state that I have disposed of the *Valley Tan*, and should my friends in "America" ask for the reason I would not give it *here*, though reasons were, as SHAKESPEARE says, as "plenty as blackberries." I have the proud satisfaction of stating that the little paper has done well, and its exposition of Mormonism has not been without its good effects abroad, while it has been feared and hated here.

It may be set down as a fact that the Utah imbroglio is as far from a solution as ever, and the reasons are various.

First, "This people," inherently and from the recollection of former supposed wrongs, cordially despise the Government. This is evidenced from the fact of their coming to this valley, where, locked in by the mountains, they have established a hierarchy whose working so far has been to look upon all who come in here who are not of them as intruders, and place them under a system of surveillance that is absolutely insulting. *The Church rules*, and you smell the sacerdotal robes in every transaction of a public character, even to a coroner's inquest. While they conform outwardly to the semblance of a civil government, their every action is regulated by the Church authorities.

Secondly, They are a *distinct* people, and boast of it, and every obligation of loyalty to the Government is secondary to the claims of "Zion."

Thirdly, The revengeful and murderous spirit which has characterized them heretofore, concealing crime, protecting the offenders, and, so far from sympathizing with the efforts of the Federal authorities, they have done all in their power to thwart and throw obstacles in the way, evincing plainly that they despised the authority that would undertake to punish *them*.

As for the best plan of solving or disentangling this problem is a question I leave to those enlightened statesmen of the East, who seem to know more about it than we do out here. From the very incipiency of this Mormon question mistakes have been made, and, I will add, they have been continued in a manner to encourage and protect an evil that some day has to receive the very serious consideration of those political doctors in authority, who are presumed to cure all the infirmities incident to the political system. To the discoverer it will be a patent medicine more potent than the Kansas Pill, or the Cuba Solution, and may yet work the discoverer into the Presidential chair.

Speaking of Presidents, and while you are looking around for men, permit me to say that the voice of Christian Utah is enthusiastic for Gen. JOHNSTON. Far removed from the scenes of political troubles, educated albeit in the camp and on the field, yet to his prowess as a soldier he unites the elements of a statesman in a superior degree, and, withal, he is an unswerving Democrat from principle. There are those of us out here who, while they know he would fill that high station with honor and credit, at the same time believe that he would probably be the most available man.

Judge CRADLEBAUGH has just returned from the locality of that terrible massacre which has no parallel in American history, and known as the Mountain Meadows. His visit was the signal of a general flight among the *white* inhabitants, and particularly amongst those who hold commissions under the Church. Whilst the efforts of the Judiciary are paralyzed by the ecclesiastical power that prevails here, in this instance, as in former ones, where the Judiciary have acted, Mormon complicity has been developed, and the fact established that at the "Mountain Meadow" massacre, where more than one hundred men, women and children were slaughtered, there were at least a hundred Mormons engaged.

He has issued warrants for the arrest of many of them, which embraces the names of Bishops, Presidents of Stakes and Seventies, &c., who, in appreciation of their guilt have fled to the mountains—but then what can be done? Should the military posse, the only arm available and practicable, be called into requisition to secure them and protect the Court, Governor CUMMING in his wisdom, might feel called upon to publish another "protest."

We are all anxious here to learn what the Administration is going to do in the matter, and if the position of parties and men are entitled to any weight, I can tell them that the *Christians* of Utah stand by the Judiciary, who have exerted themselves so fearlessly, while the Mormons take the other side. The fact, to say the least of it, is significant.

The little children, seventeen in number, the only survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre, are now in this city, and will leave for the States in about two weeks, in one of RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL'S trains, which has been gratuitously tendered, and in the charge of kind and experienced nurses.

We had a shooting affray the other day, on the street, between two Mormon boys, in which one was killed, and the farce of an examination is now going on, for if there is to be any retribution, the Church will do it through its agents—the "destroying angels."

Everything is apparently quiet here, while we all know the fact that the caverns and mountain passes are full of armed men and fugitives from fear of Federal authority.

A NEW SWINDLE UPON THE GOVERNMENT—SECRETARY FLOYD.

The following letter appears in the St. Louis *Democrat*:

CAMP FLOYD, Utah Territory, June 2, 1859.

A few days ago, a couple of gentlemen arrived from Leavenworth, K. T., by Express, and with an air of mystery, stated that they had come from Washington on important business, but were loth to divulge the purport of their mission. The entire camp was on the *qui vive*, believing that they were the bearers of some important dispatches from the General Government, but as days passed away and time brought to light their mission, curiosity turned to censure, till it would be hard to find a single person who is not condemning the conduct of the Buchanan Administration.

Mr. JOHN HOLLIDAY and Col. MARTIN are the lucky contractors for furnishing the army with breadstuffs the ensuing year, for which they receive $28 60 per 100 pounds. The daily average consumption of flour by the camp is not less than 5,000 pounds, making the annual consumption about 2,000,000 pounds. This would amount to $572,000—a snug little item in the current expenses. Now, when we take into consideration the fact that Mr. WM. MARTIN and E. P. STANTON offered to furnish the supply of flour for $10 per 100 pounds, and that Mr. J. C. LITTLE agreed to take the same contract for $7 50 per 100 pounds, it seems strange that Messrs. HOLLIDAY & MARTIN have been awarded this contract at $28 60 per 100 pounds. Does it not look like collusion on the part of the Secretary of War?

The quality of flour manufactured in this Territory is of the poorest description, and would pass for "*sweepings*" at any market in the States. Yet, this is the stuff the army will be compelled to use during the incoming year. If it was the intention of Secretary FLOYD to have the supply of flour shipped from the States, then the price is in the neighborhood of reason. But if such was his design, why did he furnish Messrs. HOLLIDAY & MARTIN with orders for Government mules, from any post along the route on their journey to this point.

Since their arrival, they have commenced buying and contracting for all the flour in the Territory, for which they are paying $5 per hundred, but in all probability will have to pay as high as $8 for a portion. We will say that they pay $8 per hundred for all of it, and we see that they are at an outlay of $160,000 in fulfilling the contract, leaving them a snug little balance of *four hundred and twelve thousand dollars*. There is probably four partners in this contract, Mr. JNO. HOLLIDAY, Maj. MARTIN, WM. RUSSELL, (firm of RUSSELL, MAJORS and WADDELL) and Secretary FLOYD. They will realize *one hundred thousand dollars* each, and be at no trouble or risk. Truly, Uncle Sam is blessed with a noble set of office-holders—they are so careful to look to their own interests. They are so economical as to order the discharge of all the teamsters and mechanics in the employ of the camp, and put soldiers to doing the same, all because the expenses are too great. Now the entire wages for an entire year, of the men engaged in the Quartermaster's Department, would not amount to half the sum squandered on the flour contract alone.

Major PRINCE, the Paymaster, is expected to arrive daily, and is anxiously awaited by soldiers and citizens.

The utmost excitement exists here on account of the rumored removal of Judge CRADLEBAUGH. A petition is now being circulated praying for reinstatement.

The conduct of Gov. CUMMING is condemned on all sides. The army and Gentiles openly accuse him of being bribed by BRIGHAM YOUNG, and the Mormons boast that they have the power to make him do as they please.

KIRK ANDERSON has been removed from the proprietorship and editorship of the *Valley Tan*, on account of his opposition to the course of Gov. CUMMING. The press and material is owned by JOHN HARTNETT and Gov. CUMMING, and they could not think of having their own paper down on their course. M. O. C.

State Prison Affairs—Finances at Auburn.

From the Auburn Daily Union, June 23.

Among the early discoveries of Mr. KIRKPATRICK, when he entered upon his duties as Agent and Warden of the Auburn Prison, was the fact that his predecessor had failed to receive an adequate compensation for imprisoning, supporting, and outfitting when discharged, the convicts which had been sentenced to confinement there by the Federal Court of the Northern District of New-York. He found that, instead of at the rate of $160 each, or thereabouts, which the State ought to have received for imprisoning, supporting, medical treatment and care of and fitting out convicts with clothing and money at the time of their discharge from Prison, his predecessors had received only $60, or $100 less per year on each convict than ought to have been received from the General Government for that service.

We understand that there has been for several years last past, an average of about 50 United States convicts in the Auburn Prison, and that the deficiency of compensation made for their support has been about $1,600. If the State of New-York shall be allowed arrears of back pay on this account for ten or twenty years, it will be a nice little sum saved to the State Treasury; if for a less number of years the amount will be worth obtaining.

It is due to his predecessor in office to say in this connection, that he once made out an account for support of these convicts at the rate allowed for their imprisonment at Sing Sing, but that Mr. MOTT, the Marshal at the time, represented that it was disallowed by the Department.

The New-Orleans Swindles Denied—Indignant Letter from Duryee.

We have published the account given by the New-Orleans *Delta*, of the sudden disappearance of one DURYEE, late a commission merchant in that city, with a record of sundry alleged swindles to which he was a party. The Rochester *Union* of Monday publishes the following indignant epistle from DURYEE, who appears to be living at his ease in this city.

SAINT NICHOLAS HOTEL, June 25, 1859.

To the Editor of the Rochester Union and Advertiser:

The impression of your journal of the 20th inst., contains a "leading article," headed a "Stupendous Swindle," in which I am free to say I am deeply, though wrongfully interested. The article bears the marks of being more sensational than truthful and I desire to correct the misrepresentations to which you have innocently given birth—relying upon the gratuitous statement of your New-Orleans cotemporary. The *Delta* charges me with being a colossal scoundrel, where it is susceptible of a truthful demonstration that my business relations through life, though in a measure unfortunate as to results, have ever been characterized by an honesty of purpose and an earnestness of honorable desire that I apprehend it will be difficult to dissever and undermine. Now as to facts. In your issue of the 20th you ask: "Who is DURYEE? Was it the young man JAMES DURYEE, who once resided here, published a magazine, and was in various operations?" &c., &c.

I answer, it was; but deny the scandalous assertions of the Press *in toto*.

Firstly—Having long contemplated a Northern trip, and having determined to accomplish this pleasurable result during the present Summer, I communicated to my friends in Mobile and New-Orleans both social and commercial, the fact; and as the financial partner of my house, I openly made arrangements with the President of the Bank of Fulton and the Mobile Savings Bank for a continued line of discounts during my absence, and conveyed a power of attorney and published the same, and enjoy the fullest confidence of these moneyed institutions.

Secondly—As to my movements. It is charged in the *Delta* that I left New-Orleans hurriedly, and availed myself of the privacy of a steamer rather than the more public modes of traveling in the railway trains. This statement is alike false, and, so far as the paragraphist of the *Delta* is concerned, disreputable. I left New-Orleans in the most public conveyance, in broad daylight, taking the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad—stopping in Georgia and Tennessee; and being in want of exchange on New-York, which was unprocurable, I drew gold from the banks with which we had a line of discounts, and taking it to New-York, now hold it subject to the legitimate business transaction of our house. In New-York I openly reside at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and am accessible to both friends and enemies.

In conclusion, I know you will permit me to say to the public, that in the light of the facts regarding this case, in justice to me and the honorable impulses which the community is bound to believe characterizes my motives until the contrary is proved, has been the rule rather than the exception. All well ordered rules of equity inculcate the salutary principle that a man is to be regarded as innocent until the constituted authorities have proved him guilty. In this view of the case it seems to me that the commonest charity should dictate at least a suspension of individual and collective opinion, since an impartial statement now finds it way to the universal sense. With these suggestions I leave the subject with you and your journalistic candor. Very truly,

JAMES E. DURYEE.

The *Union* says of this letter:

"To-day we have a third individual who has been charged with crime demanding a hearing before the public, in the person of JAMES E. DURYEE. He claims to have been wronged by an article in the New-Orleans *Delta*, a portion of which we copied, because DURYEE was once a resident here, and is remembered by many of our citizens. He denies from the St. Nicholas Hotel all the *Delta* has written, and the story of the *Delta* is very minute in detail. DURYEE shall have a hearing in our columns, but we should have preferred to receive the communication from a hotel in New Orleans or Mobile, and then we should have felt quite sure that the *Delta* was entirely wrong. We advise the public to compare the statements of the *Delta* with those made by DURYEE, and see which has the most probability. There is a flat contradiction save in one particular, and that is, both agree that DURYEE left the South and came North."

Interesting from Santa Fe.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The Santa Fé Mail has just arrived with later dates from New-Mexico. The news brought is of an interesting character.

There is great likelihood of a renewal of warlike difficulties with the Navajo tribes of Indians, with whom the United States Government was at war only a few months ago, and concluded by formal treaty. They have been depredating upon and stealing from the whites, and feel no disposition to give up the property stolen by them or liberate the persons whom they have made captive. In consequence of this contumacy, the military authorities have ordered out the United States troops from all the posts in that region. Two or three companies have left Fort St. Vrain for the Navajo country.

The crops will be very short in New-Mexico, partly for want of rains in proper season.

There were many returned Pike's Peakers in the Territory. They fared as badly as those from the States, denounced the mines as a humbug, and declared that gold could not be found there.

The Democratic Party held a Territorial Convention at Albuquerque, at which Hon. M. A. OTERO was nominated for reëlection to Congress. Col. ST. VRAIN will be his opponent for the office.

The traders' teams bound out from Missouri are much delayed in consequence of high water in the Arkansas River. That stream is said to be higher than has been known for years before.

A serious difficulty occurred at Council Grove, with the Kaw Indians. They had stolen some ponies from a Mexican train, the return of which was demanded by the citizens. The next day eighty warriors came in bringing the stolen property, and told them to take it if they dared. A pistol was fired, it is said, to frighten the Indians, but they returned the fire slightly wounding Mr. GILKEY, formerly of this place, and mortally wounding a man by the name of PARKER.

The enraged citizens banded together on the day succeeding the outrage, took a young chief and another Indian and hung them up. The Indians are very much alarmed and wish to leave the country.

PERSONAL.

In his recent address to the Pike's Peak miners, at Clear Creek, Mr. Greeley admonished his hearers to be temperate in their habits of life, spurn groggeries and gambling hells, and wound up by wishing them all the very best success in their mining operations.

The Hon. Chauncey L. Knapp, formerly Secretary of State of Vermont, and late member of Congress from the Eighth District of Massachusetts, is to take editorial charge of the Lowell *Citizen and News*, (Republican.)

A writ of error is to be sued out in Boston in the case of the mutineer Plumer. The petitions for a commutation of sentence are being numerously signed.

Mr. D'Arcy McGee is publishing in an Upper Canada paper a series of political letters. The first relates to "French-Canadian Parties."

The poet Whittier is to deliver the oration at the next anniversary of the Essex County (Mass.) Agricultural Society.

Judge Jackson, impeached in Missouri for malfeasance, has been acquitted, by a close vote.

The Hon. Robert Dale Owen is to resume his residence in Indiana, after an absence of six years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bids have been received by the Common Council of New-Orleans for the construction of City Railroads; New-Orleans thus following the example of other cities. The *Picayune* indorses the project with great warmth. It says: "The experiment of street railroads in other cities has astonished even those who invested in their stock. Travel has been increased beyond all expectation. Such profits have been received upon the capital that a furore for new lines has taken possession of the people."

A Toronto paper says: "The United Presbyterian and Free Churches have, through their representatives in this city, agreed upon a basis of union. The Article which gave rise to the most discussion in the Free Church Synod, related to the duties of the civil magistrate as vicegerent of Christ. The Articles were drawn up by a joint Committee of the two Synods, and first adopted by that of the United Presbyterian Church."

The revision of the Militia system of New-Jersey, authorized by the last Legislature, has been confided to a Board of thirteen Commissioners, at the head of which is Maj. Gen. R. F. Stockton, Jr. The Commission will meet at Trenton on the 6th July.

Railroad enterprises in Texas are active. The Galveston *News* says: Of the 228 miles of road now open in Texas, 195½ are in connection with Galveston. Of the 124 graded, 99 are in connection with Houston, as are also all the contracted portions of the various roads.

There are in the State of Massachusetts, according to returns laid before the recent General Sabbath-School Convention, 416 Sabbath-Schools, with 8,018 teachers, and 67,093 scholars, of which latter number 24,000 are over 15 years of age.

The projected Southern Steamship Company in Boston, which proposes to run a line of steamers direct to Savannah or Charleston, reports that $175,000 has been subscribed in Boston.

The number of pupils on the Roman Catholic school roll in San Francisco, is three hundred and thirty-eight, and the average attendance two hundred and sixty.

Seventy-three new counterfeits have been put in circulation in the United States since June 1.

The corner-stone of the new German Catholic Institute has been laid in Cincinnati by Archbishop Purcell.

RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS AT SEBASTOPOL.—One of the parties engaged in raising the Russian ships sunk at Sebastopol, writes to a friend in Boston in reference to the progress of the work: "I have raised whole, 13 or 14 steamers and vessels of various sizes, and broken to pieces and removed 14 or 15 more, and the work goes bravely on, and will continue to a successful completion. I have one fine corvette sound as a dollar and in good condition to repair, but I shall not repair her; I had better wait until I take up a first-class frigate, one of 60 guns, then I shall put her in complete repair and sail her down the Mediterranean and sell her to some needy Power who desire a ready-made navy. I can supply anything to order in naval warfare—a schooner, brig-of-war, war steamer, corvette frigate, or line-of-battle-ship, all armed in fighting order. Some time when you feel like it, go over to the Navy-yard, go on board a frigate, look all over her, then you can form an estimate of the power and capacity I use to start them up when they are under water."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Calendar same as yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Numbers same as yesterday, except such cases as were yesterday tried.

COMMON PLEAS.—General Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Matter of David J. Osborn.—This irregular case came up again to-day. Testimony was given on behalf of the mother to impeach the father's character. Mr. Lapaugh, on behalf of the former, desired the Justice to use his influence in favor of sending the child to some good school, at the expense of the mother. He claimed, however, that the legal custody was with the mother, and moved to dismiss the writ.

Justice ROOSEVELT reviewed the facts already reported, and said the main difficulty lay in the fact that, under a former undecided writ, a reference was ordered to Judge Peabody, and, meanwhile, the child was returned to the mother.

The law gave the father the first right, though in practice the Courts would consult the interest of the child, and he (Justice ROOSEVELT) had generally given the preference to the mothers in equally balanced cases. In this case there could be no doubt that the mother was not a proper person to take charge of the child. Still, as it had been left with her five years, and a friendly solution was desirable, he would suspend the proceedings for three days to allow of a settlement, by the parties agreeing upon some respectable boarding school, where the child could be placed for four years. If the mother kept it any longer in the house where she lived, where the child must be among the most corrupting associations, the Court would assuredly take it from her without the present qualification.

CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Charles Parker et al. vs. Alfred Seaburg and Isaac Meserole.—This was an action on a promissory note made by the defendants in the usual course of business, they being partners in business in Brooklyn. The note was given for $125; dated Feb. 9, 1858.

The defence is, that Seaburg gave the partnership note for a personal debt of his own, for goods delivered to him before the partnership existed. Verdict for plaintiffs.

S. H. Stafford for plaintiff; Wood and Cushing for defendants.

Before Justice Sutherland.

THE "OMNIBUS BILL."

The New-York and New Haven Railroad Company vs. Robert Schuyler et al.—Injunction granted against defendants, who commenced action against the plaintiff prior to the commencement of this action. Costs $10 for each party appearing separately, to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Hilton and Brady.

Thomas Robert vs. James Donnell & William Good.—In December, 1855, the plaintiff recovered a judgment against one Ezekiel Donnell, in the Marine Court, for the sum of $489 70; from which judgment the defendant in that case appealed to the General Term of that Court, and the defendants in this case became surety to the plaintiff for the amount of the judgment and all costs incurred by the appeal.

The whole amount of the judgment and costs in the former cause was $489 70. The defendants failing to pay such costs and judgment according to the terms of their undertaking, suit was brought in the Common Pleas against them by the plaintiff, the complaint setting forth the stipulations of the bond as above stated. The answer averred that the appeal in the Marine Court was dismissed, and that the judgment previously obtained was never affirmed. On this ground the plaintiff was nonsuited. They moved at Special Term to set aside the nonsuit, which was denied. They appealed from this decision to the General Term, and that appeal was argued to-day. Decision reserved.

Mr. Brewster, for appellant; Mr. Ely for respondents.

Wm. Hone vs. Dennis Julien.—HILTON, J.—On this action before one of the Justices of the Marine Court, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff. The defendant appealed to the General Term of that Court where the judgment was reversed; and from the decision of the General Term reversing the judgment, *generally, and without awarding a new trial*, or in any way determining the rights of the parties to the action, an appeal is brought to this Court. It is prescribed by the Code, (sec. 352,) that when a judgment shall have been rendered by the General Term of the Marine Court, the appeal shall be to this Court; but it shall only "be from an actual determination at such General Term," and as a judgment is described by section 245 to be "the final determination of the rights of the parties in the action," it seems quite clear that this case is not in a condition to be brought before us for review. There has been no actual or final determination of the rights of the parties by the Marine Court, and until such a determination is had and the case is at an end in that Court, it cannot be brought here, it being the policy of the Code to allow only an appeal to us in the same action.

Such was the construction given by the Court of Appeals to similar language under the Code, section 11, respecting appeals to that Court. (Swarterout vs. Curtis, 4 Const., 415; Deane vs. Northern Railroad Company, 3 ib., 545; Paddock vs. Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., 2 Kiernan, 591.) And we have repeatedly held in cases like the present where the judgment has been reversed on appeal, that the Marine Court were clearly wrong in not awarding a new trial; and in many instances appeals have been dismissed or the returns sent back with directions to that effect.

That Court has at General Term all the powers in reviewing a judgment brought before it on appeal, that a General Term of the Supreme Court has in like cases. It may reverse, affirm or modify the judgment, and in case of reversal may order a new trial, or instead may give final judgment in favor of the defendant when it can see that no possible state of proof applicable to the issues in the cause will entitle the plaintiff to a recovery. (Figaniere vs. Jackson, 11 How, Pr. 462; Edmonston vs. McLoud, 16 N. Y. Rep. 543: Griffin vs. Marquisdt, 17 id. 28.) Although, in the language of Judge COMSTOCK, in the latter case, p. 33, "it is proper to say, and to say with great distinctness, as the opinion of this Court, that extreme caution ought to be exercised in refusing new trials where judgments are reversed. The discretion of the appellate Court should be exercised in that direction, only in cases when it is entirely plain, either from the pleadings, or from the very nature of the controversy, that the party against whom the reversal is pronounced, cannot prevail in the suit."

I have no hesitation, however, in adding that this is not a case in which such a final judgment should be given. The evidence at the trial may not have been sufficient in law to sustain the judgment; yet it is impossible for the appellate Court to know that the necessary proof might not be supplied on another trial, and which it was their duty to order.

The appeal must be dismissed and the return sent back to the Marine Court, that a proper judgment may be there given.

EMIGRATION FROM LOUISIANA TO HAYTI.—The New-Orleans *Delta* says: "Large parties of free persons of color have lately, at intervals, emigrated to Port-au-Prince, in Hayti, for the purpose of there settling. They carry out with them farming implements, goods, a goodly quantity of the "rhino," and all the necessary articles to constitute a settlement. It seems that the Government of Hayti holds forth great inducements to persons of color, giving them a tract of land to settle on, and also paying their passage thither—which two things are, perhaps, the main cause of this precipitate rush for Hayti, though not altogether the sole cause, as the stringent laws made a short time since by the Legislature of Louisiana in regard to free persons of color remaining in the State, may be, with justness, assigned as a partial motive for the emigration of those persons we allude to. The first party of these emigrants, numbering some 150, sailed from this place in May last, in the brig *West Indian*, chartered by Messrs. PHILLIPS & WEEKS, ship agents of this city, for the occasion. The second division left here yesterday, in the schooner *A. C. Brewer*, likewise chartered by Messrs. PHILLIPS & WEEKS. This party amounted to about 195 persons. All that had families took them along, leaving nothing behind. We are informed by reliable authority—Messrs. P. & W.—that this last party will be succeeded by another in the course of another month. We opine, that if these emigrants continue to increase at this rate, Hayti will shortly be overrun with them, and will have no cause to complain of an insufficiency of population. It is said that they go with the determination of working hard and multiplying their store at all hazards; they will, whether they "sink or swim, live or die, give their heart and hand to the country."

FROM KANSAS—DR. DOY CONVICTED.—The St Louis *Republican* has the following dispatch:

"LEAVENWORTH, Friday, June 24.

EX-GOV. SHANNON and United States Attorney BLACK have just reached here from St. Joseph, and report that Dr. DOY, of Kansas, charged with running of negroes belonging to citizens of Missouri, had been found guilty by the Jury. Judgment was suspended, in order that an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court, which sits in a few weeks at Jefferson City."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 28, 1859—6 P. M.

The imported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 3 bbls. Ashes, 347 bbls Flour, 295 bbls Corn Meal, 940 bushels Wheat, 19,876 bushels Corn, 606 bushels Rye, 7,576 bushels Oats, 850 pkgs. Provisions, and 150 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 100 bbls, including Pots at $5 25 and Pearls at $5 81¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been less active to-day, sales have been confined to 60 bags Java at 14½c.; 75 bags Laguayra, at 11⅜c.; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 11½c. ℔ lb. Sales of 2,000 bags St. Domingo were also reported, but without reliable particulars. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON estimate the stock of all kinds in first hands, last evening, at 100,687 pkgs., including 44,800 mats, and 3,150 bags Java and 35,730 bags Rio and Santos.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 11⅝c. ℔ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply and moderate demand, at $3 90@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Mackerel and Herring are depressed and languid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is brisker today for State and Western Flour, but prices have again declined. Sales have been reported of 9,300 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00@	5 20
Standard Superfine State	5 50@	5 90
Extra State	5 95@	6 35
Standard Superfine Western	5 50@	6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 10@	7 75
Extra Ohio, very poor to choice shipping	6 25@	6 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 70@	8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 35@	6 55
Extra Genesee	6 70@	9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 50@	9 75
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	6 65@10	

Southern Flour is in more request, to-day, but at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 2,1[illegible] bbls., in lots, at $6 30@$7 for mixed brands, and $7 10@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is very dull, at $4@$5 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in small lots, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine. ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are attracting more attention, at former rates.

FRUIT—Trade has been quite spiritless. Prices of the principal kinds have not varied much. Sales by auction, to-day: 3,716 boxes Palermo Oranges, at 65c.@$2 25, and 1,520 boxes do. Lemons, at $1@$2 60 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in, and prices continue very irregular. Sales have been confined to small lots, including White Kentucky at $1 77@$1 80; new Red and Amber Southern, at $1 70@$1 75; mixed Southern, at $1 70; and old Red Southern, part at $1 55 ℔ bushel. Corn has been purchased to the extent of 36,500 bushels, at 80c.@83c. for old and new mixed Western; 84c. for Yellow Western; 83c.@83½c. for round Yellow; 77½c.@80c. for unsound to inferior round White; and 86c. for choice Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in unlimited demand, at 88c.@91c. ℔ bushel. Sales, 2,500 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats continue in slack request at drooping rates; Canada, 47c.@48c.; Western, 46c.@47½c.; State, 42c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 39c.@42c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales have been reported of 200 bales at steady prices.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 750 bales North River, chiefly at 60c ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in moderate request, at previous figures.

HOPS—Sales have been restricted, at 9c.@15c. for last year's crop, and 4c.@7c. for Old, ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been moderately dealt in, at $23@$24, chiefly within the range, ℔ ton, usual terms. Other kinds have been very quiet.

LEAD—Has been in limited demand, within the previous range.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair request, and is firm.

MOLASSES—No important sales transpired to-day. Prices are nominally unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been very quiet, closing nominally at $3 80 ℔ 280 lbs. No receipts during the week. Stock 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been freely offered, and prices have declined. The demand has been restricted. Week's receipts 3,101 bbls. The closing prices range from 45c.@46½c. ℔ gallon. Stock 3,000 bbls. Tar has been in limited request, including Washington and Newbern, at $2 12½@$2 25, and Norfolk at $1 75@$2 ℔ bbl. Stock 5,000 bbls. Resin has attracted less attention, and closes heavily, including Common, at $1 80@$1 82½ ℔ 310 lbs.; (with sales reported to-day of 1,000 bbls., to arrive, at $1 80;) strained, at $1 85@$1 90; No. 2, at $1 95@$2 12½ ℔ 310 lbs.; Common to Pale No. 1, at $2 12½@$4; and Virgin, at $4 50@$5 25 ℔ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 5,361 bbls. Stock of Common Resin in first hands 2,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to June 28, 1859:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Turpentine, Crude, bbls	47,141	50,109
Turpentine, Spirits, bbls	56,603	25,488
Resin, bbls	371,672	330,473
Tar, bbls	36,719	18,229

OILS—Linseed has been in pretty fair demand at 61c.@63c. ℔ gallon. Most other descriptions have been in limited request at previous figures, including Crude Sperm at $1 27@$1 30, and Crude Whale at 8c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted less attention, though prices have favored buyers. Sales reported to-day, 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $16@$16 25 for Mess; $16 25 for thin Mess, and $13 12½@$13 25 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, including Hams at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@7c. ℔ lb. Bacon is very dull and nominal, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is salable and steady; sales to-day 450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in better request at former rates. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$15 25 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter continues very quiet at 14c.@19c. for State; 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. New Cheese is dull, at from 3c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been less active to-day, yet prices have been sustained. Sales 300 tcs., chiefly within a range of from $4 25@$5 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales of 4,500 bushels St. Ubes were reported on terms not ascertained.

SEEDS—Clover is in request, chiefly at 8¾c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Calcutta Linseed is also in demand at $1 62½ ℔ bushel. At this rate, 3,000 bags have been reported sold at Boston. Other kinds are inactive.

SOAP—Sales of 180 boxes Castile have been reported on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 60 hhds. Porto Rico at 6c.; 20 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 20 boxes Havana on private terms; and by auction, 100 hhds. Cuba, slightly damaged, at $5@$6 19 ℔ 100 lbs.

TEAS—The business has been restricted, buyers and sellers differing about prices.

TOBACCO—Has been lightly dealt in, and no active demand is immediately anticipated. Sales, since Friday last, 32 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 6¼c.@10c.; 64 cases Seed Leaf at 6c.@22c.; 13 cases Florida at 8c., and 93 bales Havana on private terms.

WHALEBONE—The demand is moderate and prices are sustained.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@26½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 230 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour (reported) at 6d.; 10,000 bushels Corn (reported) at 3d.; 700 bbls. Resin at 9d., and 15 tons Butter, by steamer, at 25s. For London—150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s., and 5 tons Whalefoots at 7s. 6d. For Glasgow—50 tons Logwood on private terms. For Antwerp—1,200 boxes Sugar, 20s.; 200 bbls. Ashes, 17s. 6d., and 200 tons measurement goods at 10s. A vessel from Quebec to London, part Deals, at 90s. A ship from Richibucto to London, Deals, 77s. 6d. Another from Miramichi to the west coast of England at 70s. A vessel (400 tons) to Havana at $1,500.

INSTRUCTION.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS of the Free Academy will take place from June 27 to July 1, inclusive, at the Academy, corner of 23d-st. and Lexington-av.

ABRAHAM V. WILLIAMS,
JAMES M. TUTHILL,
LAFAYETTE RANNEY,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD,
HUGH G. CROZIER,
WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
Executive Committee.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY. F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

AN ENGLISH PROFESSIONAL LADY, and pupil of some of the first masters, lately arrived in this City, is desirous of giving lessons on the pianoforte. Schools and private families attended. For terms, apply to Mrs. HENRY L. ALEXANDER, No. 102 Sullivan st.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or F. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 57 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH TEACHER, WHO HAS HAD eight years' experience in teaching, wishes to contract an engagement for the ensuing Fall with one or two good schools—in New-York or Brooklyn. He can present his diploma, besides the highest testimonials both from France and from the best schools of this country, as to capacity and moral character. Address FRENCH, Box No. 122 *Times* Office. A home for the Summer is also desired in exchange for tuition.

A GRADUATE, QUALIFIED BY EXPERIENCE and education for a teacher, and now first-assistant in a first class public school of this City, desires to change his position for one where his classical and mathematical attainments would be available. School officers willing to pay a liberal salary, if suited. Address G. D. F., Box No. 863 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A FRENCH PROFESSOR, a graduate with diplomas, is anxious to be engaged as a teacher of physics and the natural sciences. He has been long employed, especially in teaching chemistry, and will furnish any references that may be asked. He would also give instruction in French literature. Address A. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires to make an engagement for the coming season with one or more schools or private classes in New-York or its vicinity. She has given especial attention to Latin, Mathematics, History and English literature. Address Box No. 3,060 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a French school or family in the Autumn, to teach children the common English branches and drawing, where the instruction will be considered a compensation for her board. Distance no objection. Best of references given and required. Address A. C. M., Brooklyn, L. I.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, BEFORE leaving for the country, would like to make an engagement for the Fall, as Governess in a family in New-York or Brooklyn. Instruction given in the English branches, French and music. City reference given. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY COMPETENT TO INSTRUCT in Music, French, and all the branches of a liberal English education, desires a situation as governess in a private family. The very best of City references given. Address Box No. 1,614 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN A private family, as teacher, either in the City or country; she will teach all the English branches; also, music, drawing and painting; terms moderate. Direct BOOK STORE, No. 223 Bleecker-st., New-York.

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FIVE MINUTE
ICE CREAM FREEZER,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859.

With Stamped Iron Covers and Bottoms—Tinned.

The only Freezer known which is constructed on true scientific principles.

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Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware,
No. 269 Pearl st., New-York.

PERFECT WATCHES,

Made by B. J. Warner & Fred Marshall, of London, unsurpassed for time and durability, having received the approbation of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, of London, for sale by W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 25 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VERY GOOD COOK, and a most excellent washer and ironer, by a smart, tidy, industrious and well recommended young woman; is a servant capable of giving satisfaction; lived nearly two years in her last place; will study to keep a place and please her employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68½ 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook in a private family who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker and pastry cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for two days at No. 227 1st-av., one door from 14th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; one that understands her business perfectly, with all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing; she is of a kind, willing disposition; can give reference to satisfaction. Call at No. 272 West 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family, as a good cook and to assist in washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 5 Hall-place, between 5th and 6th sts., near the 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-rate plain cook, washer, and ironer, in a small private family; is a good baker of bread and pastry; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 300 Hicks st., between Pacific and Amity sts., Brooklyn, in the back basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the last 16 years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference from her last situation. Call at No. 383 7th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY A situation to attend upon an aged couple or where there is only two of a family, in this City; willing to make herself generally useful and to do all the work. Apply at No. 368 8th av., near 29th-st., top floor, back room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL WITH EXcellent City reference a situation as seamstress; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, or as nurse and seamstress; will go in the country or travel with a lady; understands cutting and fitting; wages, $8 to $10. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY, OR WOULD take it home to do, by two dressmakers who thoroughly understand the business in all its branches having had twelve years' experience; unexceptionable references produced as to ability and character. Address S. & M. T., No. 114 East 22d-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fancy sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 81 West 28th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as child's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is capable of filling either situation thoroughly; has satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 27 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, with good reference, to do housework for a small family, or chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging and very clean; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress, in City or country; the best of City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and assist in the care of children; willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at the residence of her present employer, No. 75 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; has good references. Can be seen at No. 175 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE German girl a situation to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer, and comes well recommended. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, one as chambermaid and seamstress, and to do fine washing; the other as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Apply at the house of their present employer, No. 92 10th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl in a private family as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; also, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION, as plain cook, washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, a situation as companion or governess. No salary desired only a pleasant home. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,383 Post-office, Detroit Michigan.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 137 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron. Has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 210 West 36th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH good reference, a situation in a hotel, boarding house or saloon; understands meats, soups, jellies, &c.; is a splendid bread and pastry baker. Apply at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 15 Spring-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid in the country, with a private family. Apply for 2 days at No. 5 West 38th st., where the advertiser has been employed for the last year.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A young girl that understands her business. Apply at the residence of her employer, No. 221 West 34th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are informed that a good supply of superior servants—German, English, Scotch, Irish, and others, with first-class recommendations, can be obtained daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution—7 years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles. The promptest attention paid to orders for city or country.

J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English Protestant wet nurse, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and good moral character, with a gentleman, to take the care of horses and drive, work on a farm or in a garden, and make himself generally useful; is strong and healthy, not afraid of work, and fully understands his business; has most excellent recommendations from his last employer; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, English, a situation as porter or carman in a warehouse or store, or porter in a hotel. He knows the care and treatment of horses, good driver, and not afraid of hard work; good City reference; can write a good plain hand; correct in figures; well acquainted with the city. Address C. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A respectable and industrious man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; had charge of a large place for the last nine years, both farming and gardening, and everything connected with it; best of reference to that effect. Address F. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of good moral habits, in either a select or mission school; or would give private lessons in the English language to foreigners; or would give lessons in the Latin language to any who would wish to learn. Can give good reference. Address, for two days, TEACHER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE GERMAN gardener, who understands his business perfectly well in all its branches. 18 years' experience and careful learning of green houses and grapery enables him to care for any gentleman's place; he will be glad to receive addresses directed to E. G., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands his business, and can come highly recommended; has no objection to town or country. Address P. R., No. 871 Broadway, in the front store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, or to assist in gardening; understands milking, and can assist in waiting if required; has two years reference from his last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman of great experience. Has good recommendations. No objection to travel in any part of the world. Address T. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom in a private family; will make himself generally useful; is a steady driver, and will go for moderate wages; a good home is all that is looked for. Address K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, SOBER PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; is a good driver and groom; understands the care of horses; is a good plain gardener; is willing to make himself useful; is well recommended. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR MAN AND WIFE, without any incumbrance—the man as an experienced farmer, understands mowing, ploughing, reaping, and all kinds of farm work thoroughly; the woman, as thorough cook, washer and ironer; is a first-class servant in every respect. Both are steady, reliable, trustworthy persons, and highly recommended. Any gentleman in want of a good practical farmer and a first rate cook, apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Wages moderate.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND HIGHLY recommended young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Also, by a young man, a situation to take care of horses and work on a farm; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Call for two days at No. 510 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) up stairs, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COLORED BOY, A SITUATION in a store as light porter, go on errands, and is also acquainted with writing. Apply at the southeast corner of Walker and West Broadway, (grocery store,) from 10 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY SINGLE young man, as waiter or butler in a respectable private family; has good City reference. Address J. H., No. 62 Hudson-st., first door on the second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter in a store, or as wrapper-writer in a newspaper office, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. C., Box 20[illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or waiter, by a young man, in the City or country. Apply at No. 121 29th-st., for two days.

A YOUNG MERCHANT, WHO HAS JUST arrived from Frankfort, Germany, who understands perfectly French, German and English, wishes a situation as book-keeper or clerk in a respectable wholesale business or banking house. Salary liberal. City references can be given. Address HIFFEL, No. 147 East Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

EDGE-TOOL MAKERS.

Wanted, a first-rate hand on Broad Hatchets. Apply to C. HAMMOND & SON, No. 501 Commerce-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, a competent Protestant young woman accustomed to the care of children, and willing to spend the Summer months in the country. Satisfactory City reference will be required. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., nearly opposite St. Mark's Church.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, IN A CITY IN CONNECTICUT, a man to take charge of a Hoe cylinder hand power press, and capable of doing general job work. Inquire of E. R. WEBB & CO., No. 18 Dutch-st., this day, June 29, between 10 and 12.

WANTED—CLERKS IN THE STAPLE DRY goods business: an A 1 entry clerk, an assistant hosiery clerk, and a call off clerk. Also, an experienced porter, who is a good packer. Address Box No. 265 Post-office, with name and reference.

A GARDENER WANTED.—A MAN WANTED at a desirable place on this island, to take charge of a pair of horses, milk a cow, and acquainted with and willing to attend to a vegetable garden, &c. Call at No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING Agents, for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at No. 175 McDougal-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A NURSE; COMPETENT TO TAKE entire charge of an infant a year old. Colored preferred. Apply at No. 84 Dean st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL COMPOSITOR. Address ASBURY, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COOPERS WHO UNDERSTAND MAKING white lead kegs, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 163 Front-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

PATENT MANGLES,

New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

A NEW COPYING MACHINE.—NO MORE hand-copying; will copy at the rate of 300 pages an hour, old or new writing; produces fac similies, obviating comparison or alterations. Can be seen in daily operation at No. 79 Cedar st., head of second flight of stairs. Price only $20 and $25.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. Kilby-st., Boston.

OLD COIN.—TO THE LOVERS OF ANTIQUITY AND ANTIQUARIANS IN GENERAL—I have had in my possession for the last 25 years, a piece of coin of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D., 1573, which will be disposed of for a premium. Apply in DANIEL QUINN'S coffin store, No. 193 West 25th-st., New-York.

A SAVING OF 50 PER CENT., BY GOING UP STAIRS.—Patent double-wall ice pitchers, heavily silver plated, (3 quarts,) $7 25 each, warranted, by J. C. MARSH, Manufacturer's Agent, No. 22 John-st., up stairs.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A SECOND-hand steam engine, of about 15 horse power, and boilers, all complete for immediate use. Inquire of the subscribers at the factory, corner of Hudson and 14th sts., or 251 Broadway, New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHARLES F. COLT and JOHN S. WHITTELSEY, under the name and firm of COLT & WHITTELSEY, is this day dissolved.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1859. CHARLES F. COLT.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 189 Broadway, corner of John-st.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable for pic nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.

WM. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everyone.

PURE GRAPE AND BLACKBERRY WINES sold by E. GOODENOUGH, bookseller, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, and by the manufacturer. Send for a circular. F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Ct.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted at very low prices. O. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Old Heads and Young Hearts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Keller Troupe—Time Tries All—Sketches in India.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Yankee Housekeeper—Thrice Married—Irish Lion.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Blacksmith of Antwerp—The Golden Axe—State Secrets.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Sicilian Bride—Family Jars—Our Gal.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Ethiopian Entertainments.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5¾ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5¾ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, July 2, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ J. P. Pope, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the California Times. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 18th inst., with three days' later news from Europe, arrived at Halifax at noon yesterday, but owing to the scandalous telegraphic arrangements in Nova Scotia, the public were kept in ignorance of her advices, while they were being made use of by speculators. We are able this morning to publish but a brief summary of the leading features of her intelligence, which is of the highest importance. The Austrian forces in Lombardy were still in full retreat, and were leaving the line of the River Oglio, to take up, as was supposed, a position behind the Mincio. The French and Sardinian troops were in rapid pursuit, and were being concentrated for a decisive attack. Another great battle was anticipated within a week, and it was also thought probable that a naval demonstration would be made in the Adriatic by the French fleet. Lord Palmerston's Combination Cabinet had been announced, and includes, in addition to Lord John Russell, the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Earl of Elgin, Richard Cobden, Milner Gibson, and the Earl Granville. The Liverpool Cotton Market was quite firm, with a still further advance on the best qualities. Breadstuffs were dull, with a declining tendency. Provisions were generally lower. Consols were quoted 92¾@92⅞ for account, ex-dividend.

A dreadful railroad slaughter took place on the Michigan Southern road, on Monday night, near South Bend, Ind., caused by the washing away of a culvert at the crossing of a stream of water. The stream, which is ordinarily quite small, was much swollen by heavy rains, and the culvert having become clogged by drift-wood, the embankment on either side was converted into a dam, which gave way at the time of the crossing of the train. There were about one hundred and fifty persons on the train, of whom thirty-three were taken from the ruins dead, and fifty to sixty others wounded, some of them probably fatally. We publish lists of the dead and wounded, so far as they are yet known. The train was running at moderate speed at the time of the accident, and the embankment had been safely passed over by another train only three hours before.

Later news from Aspinwall, received yesterday by the *Northern Light*, brings intelligence of the arrival of M. Belly at Aspinwall, from San Juan, on his way to France. Financial difficulties are supposed to be the cause of his sudden return. These tidings settle the question of M. Belly's whereabouts, and refute the rumor of his death, which has been in circulation.

Later news from Utah indicate a continuance of the troubles in that Territory. It was reported that a company of armed Mormons was encamped at some distance from Salt Lake City, bidding defiance to the Federal officers. Kirk Anderson had been removed from the editorship of the *Valley Tan*, the Anti-Mormon organ, the tone of the paper being offensive to Gov. Cumming and John Hartnell, to whom belonged the property of the office. Judge Cradlebaugh had made a personal visit to the mountains for the purpose of collecting testimony against the rebellious Mormons. A fraudulent flour contract had been reported at the camp of the army, by which, it was said, the sum of $400,000 was to be made by speculators at the expense of the Government.

Dispatches received in Washington from the Indian Agent in New-Mexico hint at the probability of another Indian war. The Navajos are again committing extensive depredations, without any regard even for the authority of their chiefs, who are desirous of remaining at peace with the whites.

It has been decided by Attorney-General Black that no form of certificate in the nature of a passport can be lawfully issued by any State Officer. A special statute confines their issue to certain legally authorized agents of the General Government.

By the bark *Almira Coombes*, Captain Drinkwater, from Salt Cay, Turks Island, we have the *Royal Gazette* to the 15th inst. Salt was plenty at 7 cents. Provisions scarce and high.

Petitions are in circulation in Boston, praying for a commutation of the sentence of the mutineer, Plumer. His counsel are about to sue out a writ of error.

Capt. Amos Pilsbury, the newly-elected Superintendent of Police, yesterday gave a complimentary and farewell entertainment to his old associates, the Commissioners of Emigration, and a party of invited guests, at his residence on Ward's Island. Some fifty persons were present, among whom were ex-Chief of Police Matsell, ex-Superintendent Tallmadge, Dr. Carnochan, and others. The dinner was of the choicest kind, and speeches of congratulation were made by several gentlemen, including one from the new incumbent of the office of Superintendent of Police. The party returned to the City at 7½ o'clock.

Yesterday afternoon, a homicide was committed in the Fourth Ward, the murdered man being James Boston, keeper of a sailor's boarding house at No. 44 Baxter-street, and Edward A. Eddy, a sailor, the murderer. The parties met in the street, some words passed between them, and Eddy stabbed Boston in the abdomen, ripping open his bowels and causing his death in about half an hour. Eddy was arrested and committed to Prison to await the result of the Coroner's inquisition to-day. About six months ago, Boston, according to Eddy's statement, got him drunk and shipped him on board a foreign-bound vessel, retaining his advance pay. This is said to have led to the difficulty and homicide.

More than $400 worth of goods, which had during the last year, been stolen from the store of Messrs. Stebbins, Hoyt & Co., domestic dry-goods dealers, at No. 52 Chambers-street, by their porter, John Banden, were yesterday recovered from the basement No. 48 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, kept by a man named Robert Lees, to whom they had been sold at less than a fourth of their value. Officers Smith and Gardner, of the City Hall Police Court, made the recovery, Lee and Banden were arrested, as were also a carman and expressman, who were instrumental in removing the stolen property. The two latter were held as witnesses.

The annual commencement exercises of Nassau Hall were begun yesterday at Princeton. In the morning the Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, of Rochester, delivered an address before the members of the Cliosophic and Whig Societies, and in the afternoon the regular alumni meeting took place. To-day the Commencement exercises proper occur.

The One Hundred and Fifth Commencement of Columbia College was celebrated yesterday at Niblo's Theatre. The building was crowded to overflowing. Even standing room could not be obtained by those who arrived a few minutes too late. The exercises were, as they always are, interesting, especially to the friends of the graduates. Perhaps yesterday they were more worthy of commendation than on some antecedent occasions. Notwithstanding the ascendancy of the thermometer, the gratification of the audience was still more in the ascendant.

George F. Gordon, one of three desperate burglars arrested a few days ago, made an affidavit yesterday, before Justice Brennan, in which he positively alleges that he and Thomas Kelly, about a year ago, broke into the house No. 21 Smith-street, in Brooklyn, on which occasion a private watchman, named Buckley, was shot, and that it was they who shot Buckley. It will be remembered that for this offence, a young man named Edward Griffiths was arrested, convicted, and sentenced for ten years to the State Prison, where he is now serving out his term. Upon this confession efforts will be made to secure the release of Griffiths from State Prison.

Coroner Hilton commenced an investigation in Brooklyn yesterday, to ascertain the cause of death in the case of Mrs. Kenny, who died in childbirth on Sunday last, at No. 14 Rapelyea-street, South Brooklyn. A Mrs. Lodge, who attended the deceased, has been arrested, by order of the Coroner, for malpractice, and the testimony yesterday is very strong against the accused—Dr. Bauer, who made the *post-mortem* examination, testifying that in his opinion death was the result of malpractice.

Yesterday sales were made of 1,500 bales Cotton at steady prices. Flour was more freely dealt in, but at easier rates. Corn was in good demand and was firmer. Other kinds of Grain were quiet. Groceries, Naval Stores, Pork, Lard and Tobacco were less sought after. Fish, Hides, Hops, Metals and Whisky were lightly dealt in. Beef and Cut Meats attracted more attention. Freights also exhibited more activity.

The New English Ministry.

The moral victory which has been won by Napoleon III. in England may well be regarded as the first fruits of his clear, resolute and magnanimous policy on the question of Italy. Its gravity and extent may be measured by the cohesive force it has exerted upon those scattered elements of English Liberalism, which nothing but such a crisis as this which the French Emperor has evolved, could possibly have compelled into harmony and coalition. The new Cabinet of Lord Palmerston may fairly be regarded as a marvel of political chemistry. It combines upon the Treasury benches not merely personal rivals, like Lord Palmerston himself and Lord John Russell, who have aptly been compared to the Figtree and the Olive of Jotham's Parable, but prosy cipherers of the huckster-school like Mr. Cobden with strict constructionists of the doctrine of family supremacy, like the Earl of Granville, and off-hand Reformers like Milner Gibson, with subtle and unclubable persons like Mr. Gladstone. Nothing but the dread of seeing England drift into a great and terrible war out of which she must come shorn of her commercial superiority if not of her whole national prestige, could have forced the narrow and crochety Manchesterians to lay aside their small fanaticisms and sacrifice their creed of calico to the good of the nation. Nothing but the hope of aiding in the rescue of Italy from her Austrian oppressor could have persuaded the proud and chivalric leader of the little Peelite forlorn hope into lending his vigorous intellect and the weight of his unimpeachable character to the support of a wiry craftsmen in politics like Lord Palmerston. The terror of war, and the sense of England's fatally false position in respect of Italy have been ingeniously used by the most ingenious of Viscounts to restore himself to the pleasant places from which he seemed a year ago to have been forever excluded by the flaming sword of that Semitic seraph Disraeli.

The new Cabinet is a triumph, but, as we have said, rather for Napoleon III. than for the English Liberal leaders. It is very largely an extemporized political barricade, and after it has done its work may be found to need extensive remodeling, if not absolute removal. But it will, doubtless, do its work; and this is the world's chief interest in its establishment. With men like Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone, to speak and act the truth, which both of them unquestionably know and feel on the question of Italy; and a chief like Lord Palmerston, to strengthen their knowledge and zeal with his own dashing scorn of all Continental despotisms, and of German despotisms in particular, England will probably recover, and that very rapidly, much of the influence which she has so madly thrown away in the councils of her great ally beyond the Channel. Partly through his own ability and partly through the *laches* of official England, the liberal leadership of Europe has passed into the hands of the Emperor of the French. This fact sufficed to make the small men of the Derby Government jealously illiberal and almost openly reactionary. It will not deter Palmerston and his Cabinet from doing their duty as English statesmen in an issue involving the whole future of freedom in Europe. To aid in obliterating the evil work of the Congresses of 1815 will be a crowning glory, in which Lord Palmerston may honorably wish to see his long and brilliant career as a stateman culminate. For England to be a partner, even silently, in this great act of justice and atonement, will go far to wipe out the stigma fixed upon her by the blindness of Castlereagh and the infamy of the Prince Regent.

As a working Cabinet, the Palmerston-Russell Ministry will probably be far superior to its predecessor. The most notable new accession of strength it has gained is in this direction of business-like efficiency. The Earl of Elgin, though he has still to make his position as a politician, has proved his capacity as a working statesman, and will be a strong arm in Downing-street. Even Lord Granville, who is the least conspicuously able among the leading men of the new Ministry, is a man of parts, and towers like a giant over all the prominent men of the retiring Cabinet, with the exception of the Premier, his son, and Mr. Disraeli. He has filled a great variety of offices in former Cabinets, with decent credit to himself, and satisfaction to his friends; he is a Leveson-Gower and a Cavendish by blood, and so represents the territorial Whiggery in its best forms; and if, as has been rather sharply said of him, he has never had the luck to make a success or a spoon, or to mar one, he has at least never distinguished himself by any such enormous absurdities as those which have made Lord Malmesbury immortal. The domestic significance of the new coalition, as affecting the political future of England, and opening the gates of power to new classes of Englishmen, will be worked out hereafter. For the present, the importance of the change in this sense, grave as it is, will be postponed to the issues of England's foreign policy. In this direction the establishment of the new Ministry is a thing of great moment, and of the best augury to England herself and to the world at large.

Caste in the West Indies.

From our West Indian correspondent, to whose very clear, fresh and interesting accounts of the state of things in the emancipated English islands, we have before invited the attention of our readers, we publish to-day a strikingly suggestive picture of the state of feeling in Barbados between the white and colored population of that old and flourishing colony.

In Barbados, as our correspondent has already very ably shown, the experiment of emancipation must be regarded as a decided success, in so far as its effects upon the general prosperity of the island are concerned. Favored by a dense population, established under the forms of an ancient and well-matured society; and unburdened by such proprietary disorders and extravagances as had undermined the well-being of Jamaica long before Clarkson dreamed his dream by the way-side, or Wilberforce lifted up his voice for freedom in the Parliament of Britain, Barbados entered upon her new career with ill-concealed reluctance, only to find in it the elements of a greater and a more general prosperity than she had ever known before, even in those incredible old days when her commerce was worth proportionally more to the mother country than that of all the colonies of the main land.

The orators who appeal to the condition of the British West Indies as a "dreadful example" of the effects of Abolitionism, must revise their figures of speech, and seek elsewhere than in the Antilles for instances to prove that two and two do not always make four. It will not do to talk sweepingly of the West Indies as a whole, or to denounce the fruits of emancipation in the abstract from the consideration of one or another isolated family of facts. We see within our own borders that the absolute economical effects of Slavery vary with the varying circumstances of different localities, and that the institution which permits Mississippi and South Carolina to create great masses of wealth, eats away the life of Eastern Virginia. In the same way we should expect to find the influences of freedom affected by the conditions under which the experiment is tried: and this, in fact, we do find on a calm and serious examination of the state of the West Indies.

But one phenomenon our correspondent meets with everywhere, and it would seem to be so essential a feature of the social condition which supervenes upon any community in which the slavery of a marked and peculiar race has existed, as to make it specially worthy the consideration as well of all Abolitionists who are not utter fanatics, as of all slaveholders who are not utterly blind. We mean the spirit of caste, giving birth to lines of distinction between the races of the enslaver and the enslaved, which time and the new relations of freedom, instead of effacing, seem only to deepen and make more permanent. In Barbados itself, where the former slave population has become in the main a population of orderly, prosperous and respectable citizens, this spirit is still so vigorously at work as to excite serious alarm for the future. Thoughtful and unprejudiced observers, who anticipate a career of progress for Barbados, anticipate that career for a Barbados of the black or colored race, and not for a Barbados of the whites. Whatever sentimental philanthropists, too eager in their devotion to their own bright visions to have leisure for a grave consideration of the facts of nature and society, may think of the matter, it is unquestionably true that the differences which segregate race from race in the world are more than skin-deep. This is not a question of superiorities, as it is so commonly and so superfluously made to become, but a simple question of diversities; and these diversities are so rooted in our humanity as to give the difficulties involved in them a very grave prominence in the minds of all reflecting men.

The history of the British West Indies has not proved the emancipation of the African, even after centuries of servitude, to be a dangerous experiment, economically speaking. But it has thus far failed to prove the capacity of the white and the African race for living together in one society on terms of moral and political equality, and for dwelling together civilly as brethren in unity. This consideration, when we remember the enormous proportion borne by the African race to the whole population of our Southern States, should make the agitators of Abolition pause, and ponder their work more practically than they have hitherto been in the habit of doing. It should also induce our Southern fellow-citizens to join their efforts with those of rational Northern men, who would gladly discuss the colossal problem of Slavery in its relations to the future of the Republic, without any reference to the political quarrels and contests into which that problem has been so recklessly dragged by selfish and desperate partisans. The mere existence in the heart of a country like America, of a great and increasing race distinct from the race now dominant throughout our Union, is a very ominous thing; and had we not all of us become gradually stupefied by the clamor raised by contending factions over the immediate bearings of the subject, we could not fail to see it. Whether the black race remain in slavery, as in St. Domingo, or be raised by emancipation, as in the British Antilles, the radical mischief always abides in their presence. The efforts of the Colonization Societies in this country merely indicate, in a weak, spasmodic way, the dawning sense of these truths in the American mind. Is it not time for us to look at them fairly and fully, with eyes not for the South, nor for the North, but for the whole people, and the American future?

Albany and Richmond.—There is a degree of discordance between the Democratic organs at Albany and at Richmond. The *Enquirer*, published at the latter capital, is in favor of Wise; the *Atlas and Argus*, published at Albany is not. On the contrary, quite otherwise. Naturally enough, therefore, the latter paper holds the former very cheap indeed. It pains us to let our readers see how Albany can bring herself to speak of Richmond; but perhaps it is our duty to do so. Albany is not argumentative, at least not when dealing with Richmond—not argumentative, but sarcastic, to that degree that every word gleams like a falchion. As for instance:

> "The Richmond *Enquirer*, after regulating its own State Convention, and managing its State election in a style that has not escaped the attention of Democrats in other States, favors the world with its profundities on New-York politics.
>
> Under the late Mr. Ritchie, the *Enquirer* was always influential in Virginia, and never made itself idiculous abroad."

Could anything be keener? Could anything, too, be more full of the promises of that era of the Democratic peace and concord which the *Atlas and Argus* has so cordially preached to an unbelieving world? But the rhetoricians of Albany are not mere satirists for the fun of the thing. They mean something, and as Governor Wise may not be accustomed to the peculiar niceties of their stinging phraseology we venture to translate their meaning for him into plain English. It is simply this—that if he wishes to stand well with the *Softs* of New-York, he must wash his hands of Mr. Fernando Wood, and that forthwith.

Mr. Fernando Wood is the prophet whom Albany cannot away with. As for the prophet preferred of Albany, that is another question.

Richmond would like to know whom Albany wishes to put into the White House. That is a secret past all finding out for the present. Things are not done in this blunt way at Albany. There are reasons for grave reflection, and patient waiters, the proverb tells us, are no losers.

Mr. Buchanan may possibly have some notions of his own, old as he is. Then there are Hunter and Cobb, and Orr and Breckinridge, and Guthrie, and we know not how many more. And there too, well laid away, but producible at a moment's warning, is Seymour And if the worst comes to the worst, the Douglas is "ready, aye, ready."

Quarantine Removed.

There is a faith that removes mountains, though it is seldom put on exhibition in these latter days. Quite as rare and unlooked-for a phenomenon is a Commission that removes Quarantine. But we have one at last. In January, 1859, Gov. Morgan, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed George Patterson, Horatio Seymour and John C. Green a Board of Commissioners, under the act of 1857, for the removal of Quarantine. These gentlemen must have taken off their coats, rolled up their sleeves and set their shoulders under the mountain they were bidden to remove, as if the days of the Titans had come again. The Legislature wisely declined to consummate the schemes of the jobbers who, under the cover of the Commissioners' names, would like to have made arrangements for the sale of the State's property on Staten Island, by which certain speculators would have made "a very good thing," and given the whole transaction a suspicious odor of Fort Snelling and Willett's Point. Fortunately this little affair was exposed, the bill that embodied it detained as a trophy in the pocket of Judge Morris, of Yates, the law of 1857 left intact, and an item of $50,000 inserted in the Appropriation bill—if it had been more it would have been better—with an additional clause of instructions, by which, as a lever, the stalwart Commissioners have thrown the mountain over. Substantially the removal has been effected.

Every reader asks, "Where to?" The wise Commissioners have divided and so conquered the puzzling query. They have scattered it. On Saturday they removed the small-pox patients to Blackwell's Island; on Monday the fever patients were sent to Ward's Island, and orders were given that persons arriving in port hereafter, under any infectious disease other than small-pox, must be sent to the Floating Hospital. The place of detention for infected vessels is in the Lower Bay. So that all that remains of Quarantine on Staten Island is a corps of Hospital attendants, the inoffensive buildings, and Dr. Gunn's office. When the road through the walls and along the water-front is opened—which Counsellor Develin temporarily estops by the discovery of an antique special act forbidding it—there will be nothing left of the time-honored bugbear which has so long depreciated Staten Island property and frightened nervous people away from the most beautiful of our suburbs.

Quarantine, then, is essentially already removed. Of course, there are residuary earthquakes, storms and tempests still left over. The Commissioners of Emigration, who are chronically short of funds, and who are not pleased at having the site of the finest of all their "institutions" ousted out of the circle that they delight to visit with distinguished strangers, will narrowly inspect the Floating Hospital, and, if the thing is decently possible, reject her, as unfit for the accommodation of the sick. They have already signified their unwillingness to supply her with ship-keepers; but, then, what will they do with their score of retainers, thrown out of employ? Where will they station their Marine Physician? At Ward's or Blackwell's Island, where the greater part of the sick that he was appointed to take charge of are to be?—or on the hulk?

But we have no disposition to anticipate the mischief that these gentlemen may, in self-defence, be meditating. We would rather enter upon our all-hails and congratulations. We tender to the Commissioners of Quarantine our public thanks, that so noiselessly and punctually they have performed the eighth labor of Hercules,—and we sympathize affectionately with the Staten Island Sepoys in their final restoration to the ranks of civilized society. And to this latter party, inasmuch as they have some unexpiated sins on the register against them, we would recommend an unusually noisy Fourth of July, and after that a patient resignation to the programme of the Commissioners, when,—as the story goes,—they shall order the Floating Hospital down to the still water within a mile of Seguine's Point. Unless more unreasonable than we have ever presumed them, they will submit to this without a murmur, for really there will be nothing about it that should alarm the nervous, or depreciate one dollar from the value of their villa-sites, oyster-cottages, or hereditary farms.

Suitable for the Season.—New-York is growing dull and hot and dreary. The melancholy days are come, the *real* saddest of the year, for those who still in the close City pent, find the whole interest of life intensely concentrating upon the single effort to keep cool. Statisticians tell us, it is true, that the Summer is the season of murders and other crimes against the person as compared with the Winter, when theft and burglary flourish. But even murders lose their power to excite the public mind when the thermometer goes up with one of its sudden American leaps. The world is languid and lazy, and only asks to be refreshed.

Let us then rejoice that a gleam of promise cheers us on the hot horizon—the gleam not of a mirage but of a sparkling well of waters, cool to the lip and clear to the eye.

"In the desert a fountain is springing,
In the wide waste there still is a tree."

The "Count Joannes, *né* George Jones," than whom nothing more beauteously green and nothing more refreshingly cool can well be imagined, is with us still.

We have not heard of the Count for some time; and we had begun to fear that he had winged his way (our readers must pardon the moderately poetical style of composition into which we find ourselves insensibly urged by the rhapsodical character of our theme)—we had begun, we say, to fear that he had winged his way to more fortunate climes, little reflecting that his departure must inevitably make our

"Countless myriads mourn."

But the "Count Joannes, *né* George Jones," has done nothing of the kind. He is here in the Metropolis, and, to use his own simple and graceful language, intends, on Saturday evening next, to "accept a public testimonial, at Niblo's Garden, incidental to his return from Europe, and to his advised reëntrance to the histrionic profession." In accomplishing this "advised reëntrance," however, the Count does not intend to abandon "his efforts in two other branches of intellect," but, on the contrary, to the "full extent of his ardent nature," will turn on the steam in those interesting "branches," and send up showers of delightful spray for the refreshing of his fellow-citizens, including the Mayor, and Mr. Edwin Forrest, who have "promoted a compliment in his honor," and elicited from him, in reply, a "letter of responsive acceptance." The thirsty City thanks the fluent Count and prays that he may spout forever.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement at Princeton College—The Crowd in Town—Address by Dr. McIlvaine, of Rochester—The Alumni Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Princeton, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

Of course, Princeton is in a feverish state of excitement, mentally and physically. The weather, which is swelteringly hot, produces the latter result, and the fact that it is Commencement Week at Nassau Hall sufficiently accounts for the former. Even last night the hotels were filled, and this morning they are overflowing with the influx of strangers from Newark, New-York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. It would be a remarkable state of affairs to find a hotel proprietor, in a town where a College is located, at all prepared for the crowd which he is sure to be called on to entertain during Commencement Week. The rest of the year they can jog along contentedly enough, but such an occasion as the present is sure to catch them off their guard, and the case would probably be the same did Commencement recur once a month. Strolling around town, this morning, to catch up the names of some of the notabilities who are honoring Princeton with their presence, I happened to drop in at one of the hotels whose reputation is almost as wide-spread as that of the College. There was a gentleman who had the appearance of being the proprietor, puzzling his brain as to how he should fix up his register. The book which was to serve that purpose was, perhaps, eight inches long by six wide. Turning it one way and another, he soliloquized: "Well, I don't know how to fix the thing—there must be room for the names, of course there must, and then the time of arrival and departure, and the residence of the people—*but no one cares where they live*—time of arrival and departure is enough." So residence was ruled out, and time of arrival and departure ruled in. John Smith was not allowed to distinguish himself by indicating whether he was from Maine or Georgia.

Large numbers of strangers are of course entertained at the houses of friends and acquaintances who were in town. Among these are Gov. Newell of this State, John P. Jackson, Esq., Vice President of the New-Jersey Railroad, the Rev. Dr. Majie of Elizabeth, Dr. Phillips, the Rev. Mr. Cutler of New-York and others. At the Mansion House are Senator Crittenden of Kentucky and Senator Pearce of Maryland.

The exercises of the week commenced this morning with an Address before the two Literary Societies of the College, Cliosophic and Whig, by the Rev. Joshua H. McIlvaine, D. D., of Rochester. At eleven o'clock the students formed in procession in front of the Chapel, with the Trustees and Faculty of the College at their head, and proceeded to the church where the address was delivered. Students filled the larger part of the church, up stairs and down, the side slips being reserved for ladies. Besides those whom I have already mentioned, there were on the stage Ex-Govs. Haines and Pennington. After music by the Band, President McLean introduced Dr. McIlvaine.

DISCOURSE BY DR. M'ILVAINE.

The speaker announced as his subject, "The Principles and Laws of Social Progress." He would endeavor, he said, to elucidate the relations between civil government and religion under American institutions. The subject was one which, in many of its phases, must soon be discussed anew, and Dr. McIlvaine said that, without any false affectation of modesty, he would confess his inability to do the theme justice. Much of that which is called progress is false progress; many of those who pretend to be advancing the interests of the human race are but camp followers desiring plunder. Yet we cannot believe in any general retrograde movement of humanity. The progress it is making, is not in a direct line; it is rather zigzag, like a ship beating to windward. Head as close to the wind as we may, our forward movement will be sometimes imperceptible The speaker here cited French history, from the time of Louis XIX., as being illustrative of his theme. That people passed through all the phases of Jacobinism, Republicanism and Socialism. Yet, even among them, there has been progress in a direct line. When it is said that French nature is not human nature, utterance is given to wit rather than to truth, for human nature is the same everywhere. All great movements are movements of thought, and it is wonderful to see what inexorable progress there is. The infinite nature of truth, and the finite nature of the human mind, are facts which account sufficiently for this progress not being in one direct and invariable line. When men attempt to push on their theories regardless of practice, evil always results. Common sense characterizes the English, and theory the French people. In the light of these truths we may gain knowledge as to the progressive development of the nations, and may determine the relative positions we ourselves hold. Restless activity, daring enterprise, energy, and a prevailing desire to question, characterize our nature. There is nothing too high or too low, too sacred or too profane for us to criticise. If this habit of mind continues to grow upon us, many valuable truths will be rejected. The application of this principle of individual liberty to civil affairs gives us our free institutions. Not stopping here it goes on and gives us a North and a South, an East and a West, and the principle of national union must limit it to keep it from working harm. Running in another extreme, it leads men to marry as many women as they can persuade to become their wives. The right of self-government admits of an easy translation into the formula that the powers of government are delegated by the governed. But it is said no man can delegate to another a right which he has not himself; therefore Government has no right to inflict capital punishment, as no man has authority to throw away his own life. So this principle if not properly limited would lead to anarchy in this particular, and in every other branch of government. The speaker then proceeded to show how this sentiment of unlimited personal freedom had dismembered the Church, splitting asunder the Methodist denomination, dividing the Presbyterians, and again rending in part the New School branch of it. All this shows that experience and common sense must exert its influence in confining this spirit within proper limits. The manner in which this power had worked in the formation of our Government was then discussed. So independent of religion is our Constitution that the oath which the President of the United States takes does not recognize the existence of God. The influence of this jealous neutrality on the part of the State with reference to all religion, is too manifest as it works upon the character of our leading political men. Of course men who would carry out the principle alluded to must themselves be neutral. Hence we see so few of those in the places of highest trust who profess to be Christian men. Noble exceptions there have been. But one of the most dangerous manifestations of this principle is that which is displayed in our public schools. It is a fundamental law in many of our public school systems that the teacher must have no preference shown him or her because of their belief. The three ends of education are to inculcate the most important information, to train the mind and to form the character. These three aims are one, and to the accomplishment of these sublime objects, to make our children men and women in the highest sense of the term, the Holy Scriptures are adequate. The speaker censured severely the tendency exhibited to exclude the Bible from the schools, for the religious sentiment of the nation will be largely influenced by the care taken of it in those institutions. Not only the character of pupils will be unfavorably influenced, but that of the teachers as well. Some one has bitterly said, that there are no children in America, they are all pigmy men and women, and half of them never live to grow up. Such influences will, if allowed to work on, necessitate in time a remodeling in our Government. The speaker then showed how these tendencies must be limited to take away their power for evil. National unity, national liberty and national responsibility must be developed thoroughly and fully, and above all, the Bible must be studied faithfully. He then warned Catholics to beware how they tampered with our national institutions, and concluded with some feeling and excellent advice to the young gentlemen whom he addressed.

The discourse was full of excellent thoughts, its only fault being that it was almost too good for such warm weather. In its delivery it occupied about an hour and a half. Many of the students dropped out as soon as they thought they had heard enough to meditate upon profitably, but as the stampede was becoming more and more general, President McLean recalled attention by some apt and expressive gestures. The gentlemen who occupied seats upon the stage congratulated Dr. McIlvaine heartily when he resumed his seat.

Immediately upon adjournment, informal meetings were held of the classes of 1819 and 1856. The former class celebrates the decennial anniversary of its graduation, and the latter its triennial.

The Cliosophic and Whig Societies also celebrated their anniversaries at noon. These Societies occupy halls neat exteriorly, and said to be of surpassing magnificence inside. As to the latter I cannot speak, inasmuch as the glories thereof are not to be revealed to the uninitiated eye. It is to be regretted that these restrictions keep the public from enjoying meetings, which, if the same spirit prevails in them as characterizes those of like societies in other colleges, are the most interesting of any which occur during the week. Students who went in the halls came out with faces beaming with delight—those who are to graduate to-morrow, with parchments in their hands, which certified that their owner was a member of this or that society.

ALUMNI MEETING.

Three o'clock and the Chapel were the time and place designated for holding the Alumni meeting. Three-quarters of an hour after the appointed time graduates began to loiter around the building and to look in at the room, but it was after 4 o'clock before the meeting was called to order. Then J. P. Jackson, Esq., apologized for the delay on the ground that man had found it necessary to refresh the inner man. He nominated the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Class of 1819, as Chairman.

On assuming the chair Dr. T. referred with feeling to the emotions which he experienced on receiving an invitation to celebrate the Fortieth Anniversary of the graduation of his class. Since then Nassau Hall has been remodeled, and at the mention of the name of the old building many pleasant memories came up. The mind loves to dwell on such names as those of Ashbel Green and others who attempted to lead the students in the way of peace as well as of learning. But there were not all scenes of gladness which came up; there were sorrowful reminiscences as well. In one single week he had seen the number of 160 students reduced to 16 by the spirit of rebellion which ran riot. Again, he had had the hope that he should meet some one of his classmates here, but thus far he had not seen one. Only half of their names as they stood upon the catalogue were starred. Yet he loved to think of those who were living. There was Lumpkin, the Chief Justice of Georgia and another, little loved and [illegible], with whom he went up to the blackboard to demonstrate a proposition, always turned his figures upside down if they were not circles. [Laughter.] In conclusion, Dr. Taylor appealed to the young men before him to make their motto "Onward," that they might sustain the honor of their "Alma Mater."

The Rev. Dr. Steele, of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the class of 1814, was nominated Vice-President, and made some appropriate remarks.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of New Brunswick, was elected Secretary. He said that when the class of '29 left the institution the three lower classes numbered but 46. His own class, that of 1830, made but a poor show of it in the refectory. [Laughter.] But then the College made an upward movement, which had been steadily continued ever since. He hoped that they would allow him to derive two lessons from this; first, never despair in dark days, and in dark days spend that you may increase.

Senator Pearce, of Maryland, was elected as an additional Vice-President, but was not present at the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Knighton, of Belvidere, N. J., was elected Secretary.

Mr. Davis, of the class of '56, spoke a few words on being called for. He alluded to the number of applicants for the silver goblet which his classmates had offered as a prize to the parents of the first born. One who was thought to be one of the most bashful men in the class claimed it, though he would probably be unsuccessful.

Dr. Hunt, of Metuchin, spoke for the class of '49. He made some puns on the names of the Professors, which brought down the house and raised the dust. His class thought themselves the smartest in college, and one of the Professors thought so too, when he found his horse one morning out in the Campus, painted according to the taste of student artists, while one of them stood on the steps, exclaiming in the words of the poet—"A horse, a horse—a kingdom for a horse!" Mr. Emerson also spoke for the same class.

For the class of '39, Mr. Hamilton, of Newton, responded. He called upon R. P. McClure, of Shipmansburgh, Pa., who aluded to some of his deceased classmates.

Mr. George Halstead was called on, but asked to be excused, as his class had been fully represented.

The Rev. Dr. Davidson, of New Brunswick, a graduate of Dickinson College, and the Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, the orator of the morning, said a few words, and the meeting adjourned—the same Committee being reappointed to make the arrangements for next year's meeting.

To those who are familiar with the manner of conducting these meetings, it will seem strange that no notice should have been taken of the graduates deceased during the past year. Prof. Geiger, on whom devolves the duty of making up the necrology of the year, has been sick for some time at Philadelphia, and has been entirely unable to attend to the matter. It is impossible, therefore, to get at even the number of the graduates of the College who have died since the last commencement.

This evening the Junior speaking takes place, and to-morrow the commencement exercises proper, with the matter's oration, which is to be delivered by J. [illegible] P. Jackson, Jr., of the Class of '56. W—G.

Annual Commencement of Columbia College.

Hot weather is not favorable to crowded audiences. Yet, with the thermometer at 87° Niblo's Theatre, yesterday, from 10 A. M. to 2¼ P. M., overflowed with ladies and gentlemen; with students in gowns and without gowns; with homunculæ, whose "mission" it was to make uncouth noises, and with a vegetable dealer from Washington Market, who imagined that he covered himself with glory, when he hurled a cabbage at a graduate of Columbia College who was receiving a testimonial of merit from the hands of the venerable President.

It was the One hundred and fifth Commencement of that College, an Institution ever to be cherished by New-Yorkers. On the stage, in seats appropriately placed for them, were the President, Dr. Chas. King, the Trustees and Faculty of the College, and several clergy of the City and vicinity. The proceedings, exclusive of an Overture and Coronation march by the band, commenced with prayer by the Chaplain, after which John Crosby Brown, of the graduating class, delivered the Greek Salutatory oration, addressing, in turn, the audience, his classmates, the Trustees, the Faculty and the President. The ladies looked as if they understood what it was all about. So did the gentlemen. And we have no doubt that the vegetable-dealer from Washington Market did the same. As Mrs. Browning says of her Greek lessons with the Rev. J. H. Boyd, her friend and tutor, the *ai's* and *oi's*, like the rest of the terminations, were "somewhat low," but, nevertheless, were audible, and more frequently smote the tympanum than any other syllable. The Latin Salutatory Address was next in order, and was to have been delivered by S. Whitney Phœnix, who was prevented from doing so by the recent death of his father, the Hon. J. Phillips Phœnix. The German Salutatory was also omitted. Thomas F. Trenor who was to have declaimed it, suffering from hoarseness, was naturally averse to gutturals. The English Salutatory Oration was well delivered, in a clear voice and evidently with a due appreciation of his subject, by J. Augustus Slipper. Like a good son of his Alma Mater, he warmly eulogized the College—told of her struggles in the Past, of her victory in the Present, of her golden promise in the Future.

As these young men were students, who had but the previous day finished their collegiate course, it would be absurd to criticize their addresses by the rules that would apply to orators in the Federal Halls or Legislature. Of those who failed, it may be presumed they used their best efforts to succeed. Of those who succeeded, it can only be said that they promised something to be lauded in the future. It has been the custom to ridicule their orations, when ridicule and laudation are equally out of place.

An oration on "The Utility of Worth," was to have been delivered by William Lummis. As he was suffering from illness, he was excused. Frank P. Church chose for his subject "The Defence of the Students," and wisely remarked that it was not to be supposed that in four years' study they had mastered every branch of science. Mr. Church spoke almost *sotto voce*, and was inaudible at a short distance.

"Italian Nationalities" was the topic on which Richard S. Bacon enlarged. His sympathies were with Italy, but not with Louis Napoleon. He made himself heard without difficulty, and his gesticulation was good. Stephen R. Reynolds, on "The Steadfast Purpose," delivered an Essay, rather than an Address. It was quite meritorious, however, and was the product of thoughtful hours. William Jay chose for his topic—at least so we understood from the Order of Exercises—"The Anglo-Saxon in the Future." It was all dumb-show as far as the audience was concerned, as he was inaudible at the distance of a few feet. John W. Duer, on "Silent Cities," was nearly in the same predicament, being almost as silent as the cities he was supposed to discourse about. Probably the incessant chattering, (we are sorry to allude to it,) of many of the fair sex, and the ill-timed playfulness of little boys, who should have been left at home, contributed to this result.

The best orations of the day were those on "Enthusiasm," by William L. Raymond; on "The Battle of Great Principles," by William T. Sabine; and the Valedictory, by Edward H. Anderson, son of Professor E. H. Anderson, M. D., of Fort Lee. These were all worthy of special notice; the last in particular should be marked for commendation. If Mr. Anderson does not turn out an orator, we have no faith in early promise. His farewell to his classmates of four years' standing was deeply impressive, and drew tears from many of the audience. Of his oration, however, as of all that were delivered, ten in number, it must be remarked that it was too long. The entire proceedings, including the playing of twelve pieces of music by the band, the conferring of degrees, and the adjudication of testimonials, occupied four hours.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following members of the Graduating Class: John Crosby Brown, S. Whitney Phœnix, J. Augustus Slipper, William Lummis, Frank P. Church, Richard S. Bacon, Stephen R. Reynolds, Edward F. Browning, William Jay, John W. Duer, Thomas F. Trenor, William L. Raymond, Robert B. Van Kleeck, Jr., Cortlandt De P. Field, James Frederick Moore, William T. Sabine, Thomas T. Benjamin, Gouverneur Cruger, William D. Walker, Elisha S. Caldwell, Edward H. Anderson, Henry B. Whitehouse, George William Maynard, J. Frederick Gesner, William F. Cushman, Gabriel Mead Tooker, Oscar B. Schmidt.

When the graduating class had received their diplomas, President King delivered a very affectionate address. He said he had now ceased to be their father, but still they were not to consider their education finished, but that they had merely begun to develop their faculties. He spoke of the progress [illegible] in the Law Department, remarking that it was not expected to turn out merely technical lawyers, [illegible] jurists and honorable men.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts, *Speciali Gratia*, was conferred upon James P. Lacomb[illegible] Freadwell Hustace, of the same class, [illegible] prevented by illness from completing their [illegible].

The degree of Bachelor of Arts, *Causa Honoris*, was conferred upon J. Em[illegible]cock, appointed from the Graduating Class [illegible] the close of the term, Tutor in Mathematics.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts, *Speciali Gratia*, was granted to Edwa[illegible]house and Chas. A. Jackson, Jr., of the same class.

The Five Honor Men of the Graduating Class were John Crosby Brown, S. Whitney Phœnix, J. Augustus Slipper, William Lummis and Frank P. Church. To each of these testimonials were awarded.

Of the Junior Class the Five Honor Men were: William F. Whitehouse, Frederick A. Tracy, Egerton L. Winthrop, Robert Godet, Jr., Joseph Greenleaf, Jr.

Of the Sophomore Class the Five Honor Men were: Frederick C. Whitehouse, Wm. A. Rice, Wm. H. Caswell, Elisha Horton, Jr., James B. Ward.

Of the Freshmen Class the Five Honor Men were:

Frank Babcock, William H. Banjamin, W. Willis, Charles Sigourney Knox, and Leslie Chase.

The following prizes were awarded for proficiency in German:

1st prize in 1st class, $30, Thos. F. Trenor; 2d do., $20, Jno. W. Jenks.

1st prize in 2d class, $30, Wm. F. Satine; 2d do. $20, Samuel B. Ward.

The prize of the Alumni Association, "to the most faithful and deserving student of the Graduating Class," was awarded to John Crosby Brown, who appeared, deservedly, no doubt, to have a monopoly of the good things, from Greek downwards. The prize of the Alumni was a $50 bill inclosed in a white envelope, which (the envelope, not the bill,) will be preserved by Mr. Brown with special care.

The following degrees were conferred—Master of Arts of the Class of 1856: Charles N. Clark, W. W. Ayres, Wm H H [illegible], Wm S. Seabury, E. Benjamin, Joseph Meeks, Alex. M. Stanton, Mandeville Mower, E. S Babcock, P. L. Labach, J. W. Simonson, M. L. Delafield, W. T. Van Riper, Francis Walton, Elbert M. Willett, Robt L. Cutting, Jas. G. Osborne, Albert H. Baldwin, L. W. Kipp, Jr., Charles C. Suydam, H. L. Williams, Jr.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Alex. S. Leonard, an alumnus of the College, and rector of Emanuel Church, and the Anglo-American Church of St. George the Martyr; Rev. Alex. G. Mercer rector of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I.; Rev. George H. Haughton, rector of the Church of the Inauguration; Rev. Lot Jones, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, and Rev. William Dod, of Princeton, N. J.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred on William M. Gillespie, an alumnus of the College, and a Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

The like degree was conferred at the intermediate term on Samuel Tyler, Esq., of Frederick, Md.

And thus terminated the 105th Commencement of Columbia College. If the radiance of bright eyes and the compactness of squeezed crinoline—if genial applause and cordial approbation from discerning men, may act as pilot vessels to conduct the new-made graduates from the harbor in which they have been hitherto moored, successfully across the sea of life, their haven of fame and rest is already secured.

FAREWELL TO CAPTAIN PILSBURY

Dinner at Ward's Island—Speeches of the New General Superintendent of Police, and of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Captain Amos Pilsbury, the newly elected General Superintendent of Police, yesterday entertained the Commissioners of Emigration and a party of invited guests at a farewell dinner given at his residence on Ward's Island, upon the occasion of his resigning his charge of the Institutions to assume the duties of the Police Department. The steamer *Island Home* started from the Battery at 1 o'clock P. M., having on board Commissioners of Emigration Hunt, Jellinghaus, Cumming, Crabtree and Low; Police Commissioners Stillman and Bailey; Quarantine Commissioners Green and Strong; Ex Superintendent Tallmadge, Ex Chief of Police Matsell, Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn; James Kelly, Receiver of Taxes; Dr. Carnochan, John B. Fry, Esq., Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, Capt. Walling, the Rev. M. H. Smith and others.

Arrived at the Island, they were received at the landing by Captain Pilsbury and his son, by whom they were escorted through the various departments of the Refuge. The neatness and regularity everywhere apparent were the theme of universal commendation. They then took a walk to inspect the buildings, after which they were conducted to Capt. Pilsbury's handsome residence, where a luxurious dinner was spread for them. Some fifty persons sat down. At the conclusion of the repast, Capt. Crabtree was called upon to preside in the absence of the President of the Board, G. C. Verplanck. Capt Crabtree, in taking the chair, said the occasion which had called them together was one of grief and of joy,—grief that they, as the Commissioners of Emigration, were about to part with the services of a faithful and much-beloved officer, while it was a source of joy to them, as good citizens, that Capt. Pilsbury was about to enter upon a new and responsible sphere of usefulness to the public. He believed Capt. Pilsbury would enter upon the discharge of his new duties with a full determination to do his whole duty, and carry out the spirit, as well as the letter of the Metropolitan Police Law, if health and strength sustained him. He leaves the superintendency of Ward's Island with the best wishes of a large circle of friends. Capt. Crabtree referred to the low condition of affairs upon Ward's Island when Capt. Pilsbury took charge of them, and complimented him highly for the system and good discipline he had introduced in place of the disorder and decay which previously marked every department. This was all attributable to his management. He carried this prestige with him to his new position. If he required any credentials for his past conduct, he could call not only the few who were present, but hundreds—yea, thousands of warm friends elsewhere. In conclusion he proposed as a toast:

Long corns and short shoes to the enemies of the Institution—May they have to walk to Harlem every morning and back again every night.

Police-Commissioner Stillman then proposed the health of the newly-elected General Superintendent of Police, Amos Pilsbury.

Superintendent Pilsbury said it was proper that he should state to many present that during the four years of his connection with the Emigrant Refuge, he had not been a talking man; he was not then able, and never was able to make an after-dinner speech; but he could not let the occasion pass, when he had been alluded to in such complimentary terms, without returning them his sincere thanks for the many kindnesses he had received from them at all times while in the discharge of his duty in the care of the Institutions. It was proper for him to say that he resigned his old position with regret—his interest for the Institutions continued to grow the longer he was connected with them, and he felt a great interest in the noble cause in which the Commissioners of Emigration were engaged. It was a noble cause, and the duties were performed by them without fee or reward. He hoped the reward would consist, not only in the satisfaction that they had done what they could do to alleviate the distresses of the unfortunate and sick strangers in a strange land, but that they might inherit a glorious hereafter. Though he was about to enter upon other duties, he would still cherish a deep interest in the work in which they were engaged. He expected to meet, on this occasion, an old friend and Ex-Commissioner of Emigration—Gov. Morgan—but he had received a letter from him, in which he stated that he had just returned from a tour in the western part of the State, and was, consequently, unable to be present. In conclusion, he proposed:

"The health of Edwin D. Morgan, the Governor of the State of New-York."

The sentiment was responded to with three cheers.

A call was made for Mayor Powell to respond. He said he felt somewhat embarrassed, on the occasion, to find that he was called upon to respond to a sentiment of so great importance. The gentleman whose name they had just presented, and whose health they had drunk, was one for whom he had the highest regard. For the short time he had occupied the Executive chair of the State, he had done wonders for the welfare of his constituents, and had displayed, on a large scale, the genius of a good executive officer, which primarily displayed itself while acting as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and other public institutions. If Gov. Morgan, at the conclusion of his term of office as Governor of the State, should continue to sustain the high character that he does now, they would one and all be proud of him as a member of the Empire State.

The Rev. Matthew Hale Smith referred to his old acquaintance with Captain Pilsbury while the latter was Warden of the State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., and paid a high compliment to him for the manner in which he discharged the duties of that post.

Police Commissioner Stillman replied to a toast to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. A good object had been accomplished by the Commissioners in the selection of their host for General Superintendent of Police. He knew that the well-wishers of the enterprise in which he and his colleagues were engaged would congratulate them upon the new prize they had obtained. He entertained the highest respect for those who had preceded Capt. Pilsbury in his new vocation, and did not intend to make invidious comparisons about times and dates, but he hoped the laws would be carried out with increased rigor. It was well-known, however, that certain legal restrictions had embarrassed his predecessor in that full execution of the laws that they would have done under more favorable circumstances. The Commissioners would use every prerogative to assist the new Superintendent in the discharge of his duties, and he trusted that the citizens would not be disappointed at the result.

Capt. Pilsbury again spoke of the circumstances under which he was elected; that it was done without his knowledge or consent, and if any error had been committed it was by those who had called him to the post. He would try to do his duty; he had no party to serve nor clique to satisfy, and his only concern would be to learn his duty and to do it. His only inquiry would be, "What is right?" and that course he should pursue. In examining the Metropolitan Police law he found sections which prohibit policemen from serving any political organizations. He approved of that, and said much of the success of the present force would depend upon enforcing that rule.

Speeches were made by Police Commissioner Bailey, ex-Chief of Police Matsell, and ex Recorder Tallmadge. The company returned to the City at dark, well pleased with their entertainment.

Court of Appeals, June 28, 1859.—Nos. 82, 83—Lathrop vs. Scott; same vs. Pier, argued; J. H. Reynolds for appellant; J. K. Porter for respondent. Judgment affirmed, with five per cent. damages.

No. 64—Wolf vs. Howes, argued; T. Jenkins for appellant; F. Kernan for respondent.

No. 85—Marvin vs. Jarvis, argued; D. S. Dickinson for appellant; Robert Parker for respondent.

No. 87—Maher vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, argued; J. H. Reynolds for appellant; J. K. Porter for respondent.

Calendar for June 29—Criminal cases and Nos. 88, 89, 90, 91, 96.

The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas arrived in town yesterday, and has taken apartments at the Everett House.

The United States sloop *Germantown* was at Whampca, March 2, crew all well.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A New Automaton Chess-Player.—A respectable audience, not too large for the season, was last night assembled at Clinton Hall, for the purpose of exercising its wits upon a new Automaton claimant for the honors of Philidor and Morphy. It would probably be of no use for us to point out the *impossibility* of automatic chess-playing, as distinguished from automatic singing, or hornpipe-dancing, or trumpet-blowing. For here is an automaton; in outward form and feature a grave, rather highly enamelled old Turk, very like the automaton of poor, dear old Maelzel, whom we all so loved in our youth that the tender-hearted among us can never eat an early pea or a preternatural potato, without thinking how sadly he died in the far Bermudas, and dropping a pensive tear to his memory. And this automaton, wearing a brass Mambrino's bason on his head, and a red sofa-cover embroidered in brass, on his shoulders, and having very white and clawy, and diabolical hands, sits before a square table and glares calmly at you, while Mr. Walker, his maker and protector, opens a little door in his chest and exhibits to you his innocent interior, and all the works whereby he is supposed to achieve Evans' Gambit and Philidor's Defence, and all that. Certainly the new Turk bears a close scrutiny better than the old one did, and plays Chess also very decently. At least, we saw him last night beat Mr. Heilbuth, a well known amateur of this City, after a well-contested game of an hour in length. But then, have we not seen in the venerable library of a neighboring city, the veritable gentleman whom fame reports to have passed a certain part of his life in the legs and diaphragm of Maelzel's solemn old Mussulman? We are skeptical, but also puzzled. Just where any mortal could bestow himself about the person or paraphernalia of Mr. Walker's Turk, we could not divine. Wherever he was, he paid dear for his whistle last night, (he whistles a wild, wierd whistle, like the love-cry of an intoxicated frog, when he wishes to announce "check.") It was so very hot, and the Turkish abdomen is so very small!

Board of Supervisors.—The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted the report of the Committee on Printing and Stationery in favor of paying the bills of Wm. D. Rae & Co., amounting to $100 50, and John J. Bloomfield, amounting to $354, for stationery. The report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police in favor of paying the bills of Doctors Ranney and Ogden for services in the cases of Bosquet, McDonald and Sanchez, amounting to $100, was adopted. It was directed that the bills of James Spencer, amounting to $57 87, for painting the Coroner's Office; of Edward Murray, Deputy Sheriff, amounting to $60, for attending at the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the trial of Stephens, and of Charles Brown, for meals furnished jurors during the trials of Glass, Sanchez and Moore, amounting to $82, be paid. A resolution in favor of directing the Committee on Civil Courts to inquire what measures should be taken for the better ventilation of the Superior Court rooms, and instructing them to confer with Professor Reed on the subject, was adopted. Mr. Little presented a minority report from the Committee on County Officers, supporting the view that the appointment of the Tax Commissioners by the Comptroller is legal. Mr. Weismann united in signing the report with Mr. Little. It was directed that it be entered in the minutes. The Board adjourned to Monday, the 4th of July, at 12 o'clock. It is required by law that the Board meet on the first Monday in July to receive the tax rolls.

Exhibition Drill at Mount Pleasant Academy.—On Saturday the young scholars and soldiers of Mount Pleasant Academy, had their farewell parade before parting for the season. This school, which partakes half of a civil and half of a military character, appears to be conducted, if we are to judge from the exhibition of Saturday evening, on the most admirable principles. The college itself commands a beautiful view of the Hudson at Sing Sing, and is one of the most charming situations in the County of Westchester. It was about 5 o'clock when the sound of the trumpet announced the entrance of Mr. Maurice's little army on the battle-field. They moved on with the following orders: Commandant, Major Benjamin, Adjutant Joseph W. Town, followed by twelve Companies, the last of which, under the command of Captain William Peerse, attracted peculiar admiration. The evolutions of this young American Company, were executed with a skill and precision which would have done credit to the Zouaves at Magenta, so much so as to draw from John S. Genin, who had two sons on this bloodless field, the melancholy reflection, whether it were good to raise our young with such thirst and passion for war. On the field were Peter Stuyvesant, Esq., and several of the leading Knickerbockers, "who had friends and brothers there," and mirth followed on the martial proceedings of the day, the whole having closed with a ball, when all went on until morning merry as a marriage bell.

A Police-Officer Outwitted by a Newsboy.—A boy of the name of Martain was expelled the Newsboys' Lodging-house, some months ago, for bad conduct and vicious habits. Since then he has manifested a great antipathy to the institution and its inmates, and watching an opportunity on Sunday evening, while the boys were engaged at their usual Sunday evening exercises, perpetrated a disgusting offence at their chapel door, for which the Superintendent had him arrested. On his appearing before Judge Connolly, on the following morning, he was fined some small amount and locked up for non-payment. In the course of the day he prevailed on the kind hearted officer to accompany him to the Washington Market, where the amount of fine and contingent expenses would be cheerfully paid by his boss. No boss being there—if ever there had been—he next invited the officer to his rooms, and requested permission to be allowed to enter a small closet to bring forth the money. Having entered, the last glimpse the officer had of his newsboy was the heels of his old shoes going through an aperture in the wall.

Sale of Unclaimed Property.—The sixth auction-sale of unclaimed property in the possession of the Police Property Clerk took place at 10 A. M. yesterday, at the Sixth Regiment Drill-room, over Centre Market. There was quite a large attendance, and spirited bidding for the articles sold, which numbered nearly two hundred lots, embracing the usual varieties of groceries, men's and women's apparel, dry goods, jewelry, stationery, millinery, boots, shoes, hardware, horse-trappings and pistols, new and old. The proceeds of the sale were $300, which, added to the results of the previous sales, makes $2,000 contributed from this source to the fund in aid of the widows and children of Policemen killed while in the discharge of their duty. The articles sold comprise exclusively goods which are unclaimed. Over $2,000 worth of goods pass monthly into the hands of the Property Clerk, which are reclaimed by their owners.

Attempted Suicide.—Wilhelmina Saker, a German woman, living at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-first street, on Monday evening attempted suicide by swallowing some arsenic, in consequence, as she alleges, of her husband ill-treating her. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Rosanna Rice was found at No. 212 Centre-street, suffering from the effects of laudanum, which she had taken to end a degraded existence. She was taken to the City Hospital.

Fire in Varick-street.—Yesterday afternoon a young son of Mr. Lansdon, of No. 219 Varick-street, was playing with a box of matches, and accidentally set fire to some clothes on a clothes-horse. The flames were not extinguished until about $250 worth of damage was done to the furniture. Fully insured in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The bells were not rung for this fire.

Meeting of Heads of Departments.—The heads of Departments of the City Government met at the Mayor's Office at 2 P. M. yesterday. All were present except the Counsel to the Corporation. No business was transacted. It was resolved that the heads of Departments should meet hereafter every Tuesday at 2 P. M.

Run Over and Killed.—Richard Jefferson was run over on Monday evening, by a cart, while crossing Thirty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, and instantly killed. An inquest was held yesterday, on the remains, at the Twentieth Ward Station-house, and a verdict rendered exonerating the driver from blame.

Phi Beta Kappa Anniversary Postponed.—The Phi Beta Kappa Society's anniversary exercises that were to take place at the University last evening, were postponed to next Fall, and will probably be appointed for some evening in October, when the Rev. Dr. Hickok, of Union College, will deliver the oration.

Fire on Bloomingdale Road.—On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire occurred in a frame dwelling on the corner of Eightieth-street and Bloomingdale Road, occupied by P. Sally and James Chauncy. The damage is said to be about $500. No insurance.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Railroads.—At the last meeting of the Common Council, a resolution was adopted, "directing the City Railroad Company to run cars during every night in the week, (instead of running only on five nights, as now,) and also to run more cars morning and evening, during the great rush of travel. The Sunday travel over these roads for the four Sundays in June, 1858, amounted to $3,868 40, and in June of the present year, $5,755 75; showing an increase of $1,887 35.

Accident.—A driver of one of the Broadway railroad cars, named James Hills, was thrown from his seat on the top of the car to the pavement, yesterday, striking his head upon the pavement, and receiving serious injuries. The accident was caused by running into a cart upon the track.

Policy Shop Broken Up.—Detective Frost yesterday, made a descent upon a policy shop at No. 281 Adams-street, and arrested the proprietor, named Christian Rowland, who was committed to answer.

Attempted Suicide.—A man named Frederick Gibbons, keeper of a cigar store on Fulton street residing at No. 213 Adams-street, took a dose of poison yesterday, with the avowed purpose of destroying his own life. He returned home last evening, laid down on a bed and requested one of his children to pull off his stockings, bidding her good-bye at the same time, and telling her that he had taken poison. This timely warning may be the means of saving his life, for several medical men were immediately called in, and at last accounts they were at work endeavoring to restore him, with a fair prospect of success.

The Late Fatal Accident in Gowanus.—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.—A few days ago a boy named Alexander Ming, while on his way to Public School No. 10, in Gowanus, was so badly injured at the corner of Fourteenth street and Third-avenue by a horse running at large, that he died the following night. An inquest was commenced by Coroner Horton on Monday and concluded at 12 o'clock at night. The horse was running at large, in violation of a city ordinance. The Jury returned a verdict that "Alexander Ming came to his death by compression of the brain, resulting from the kicks of a horse, while on the sidewalk of Fourteenth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, the owner of which horse the Jury are unable to make out." The Jury also make the following presentment to the Common Council:

They would also present to the Common Council that the existing ordinance relating to animals running at large is wholly insufficient for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens. They would also present to the Common Council the present Pound-master of the Eighth Ward as totally unfit for the office, from the fact that the evidence shows that he keeps a number of horses, cattle and goats which he permits to run at large, while impounding those of his neighbors. A portion of the evidence also shows very strongly to one of his horses having caused the death of the boy.

They would also present that the remitting penalties by the Mayor tends to encourage the violations of the ordinance.

Signed,
PETER G. BERGEN, O. F. OATMAN,
JOHN L. SPADER, PAUL STOUT,
VAN BRUNT WYCKOFF, W. B. CROWYEN,
H. R. FLETCHER.

Brooklyn City Court.—Before Judge Culver. June 28.—*James Fallen vs. The Evergreens Cemetery Company.*—On the motion in this case to dissolve injunction, Judge Culver rendered the following decision this morning:

After examining the allegations in the complaint, the prayer for relief and so much of counter affidavits as is not denied by the rebutting proof of the plaintiff, have arrived at the following conclusion:

1. The plaintiff could not have the relief he asks, as his complaint is framed without having the bondholders before the Court.
2. The rights of the persons claiming to be Trustees to their office, their powers and duties as such, cannot be inquired into, much less determined by this action. It must be by an action in the nature of *quo warranto*. (4 Abbott 322 and do. 333. 5 do. 171.)
3. Plaintiff fails to show that the Trustees claiming to act are irresponsible, or that he would be injured by their acts more than by acts of the others, claiming to be such.
4. I am satisfied the action cannot be sustained by a single *lot owner*, unless he prosecute as well for all the other lot owners. (5 Abbott, 171.)
5. To restrain the Corporation from acting by those claiming to be the Trustees, and compelling it to act through the other set, is in effect determining the question, now properly pending before another and a legitimate tribunal.

The motion to dissolve the injunction granted with $10 costs, but without prejudice to renew the application on an amended bill—and new papers, and on notice, if plaintiff shall be so advised.

City Court.—Calendar for this day. Nos. 27, Benedict vs. Bonnel; 48, Cecil vs. Remsen; 49, Same vs. Same; 26, Coyler vs. Greene.

The Rapelyea-street Malpractice Case.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE A CORONER AND JURY—IMPORTANT MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Coroner Horton, with a jury, commenced an investigation yesterday, to ascertain the cause of death in the case of Mrs. Kenny, who died in childbirth, at No. 14 Rapelyea-street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday last. The deceased was attended by a woman named Mrs. Lodge, until just before death, when a regular physician was called in, but too late to do any good. The deceased was delivered of one child on Friday, and on Sunday, after the doctor had arrived, of another child, dead. Mrs. Lodge has been arrested for malpractice in the case, and the evidence, it will be seen, is very strong against her. The first witness called was Mrs. Elizabeth Collins, who swore that the accused attended the deceased, and detailed some unimportant particulars. The balance of the testimony is as follows:

Thomas J. Reiley sworn—Is a physician and surgeon, residing at No. 522 Columbia-street; at about half-past four o'clock Sunday morning last I was called to Mrs. Kenny; saw her at a little before five o'clock; Mrs. Lodge and another woman were in the room when I came; asked Mrs Lodge the nature of the case, and how long the woman had been sick; she said she had been sick since Friday, and was on that day delivered of one child, and there was another not born; she said she was afraid to do anything, as the woman was so much exhausted; she also said that she wanted to send for a Doctor before, but they would not have it; I made an examination of the woman and found her sinking from exhaustion; she was pallid and her lips white, with a haggard, care-worn expression of the face; Mrs. Kenny said to me, "Doctor, I am sorry I did not send for you before, as I am so sore I cannot be touched;" I said, "My good woman, I won't hurt you;" on examination I found the head of a child presenting with the occiput to the right iliac; also, a laceration of the herineam; the exhausted state I found her in demanded her immediate delivery; I turned and delivered the child; it was dead when delivered; previous to any examination, when Mrs. Lodge told me how long she had been sick, I asked her what she had been doing; she told me she had been giving the woman ergot; after the delivery of the after-birth, I bandaged the woman and fixed her in bed; then examined her pulse, and found it very weak and feeble; I cautioned Mrs. Lodge to be very careful about the woman and watch her carefully; it was about twenty minutes past six when I left; somewhere near eight the husband of Mrs. Kinney came after me; he told me to come as quick as possible, as he feared his wife was dying; went and found her dead; never had, in a nine years' practice in this country, a second child remain so long—it is unusual; I never had them longer than four or six hours; I invariably remain with a patient until the second child is born, as there is great danger of hemorrhage; it is a general rule to examine a patient immediately after the delivery of a child to find out if there is a second, and if so, to discover he presentation; any person who understood their business could not fail to discover the position of the second child of Mrs. Kinney; in case of such presentation as the one in question I should not use ergot, because it would cause the womb to contract, and this would be of no use in a case where a child was locked in the pelvis; there would be danger of killing the child; there might be danger also of rupture of the womb; I should consider the use of ergot in this case mistaken practice; had I been attending this case, I should early have discovered the position of this child, and, had there been much hemorrhage, should have delivered immediately; if not, and she had much pain, I would wait a while to see what the pains would do; if the pains did not do much good, I would deliver within six hours; I am under the impression that Mrs. Kinney died from flooding; I found everything about her completely saturated with blood.

Louis Bauer sworn: Is a physician and surgeon; made an examination of deceased; on entering the room I found a dead body stretched on the floor, holding on either arm a dead baby; the body was exceedingly pallid and white, as it would look after copious loss of blood, which contrasted with the otherwise good condition of the body; the abdomen was very uneven, although soft, and its appearance might have misled to the supposition of there being a third child within it; I introduced my hand into the womb and found it empty; eight hours after death made the *post-mortem* examination; on externally inspecting the body, in addition to the intense pallor, I observed considerable lacerations of the external sexual organs. One laceration extended from the posterior fourchette to the anus; there were two or three oblique rents starting from the same parts; the surrounding parts were swollen, and appeared as if they had been bruised; the large and small labia were very much injured; I opened the abdominal and thoracic cavities; in the chest I found all the parts in a healthy condition; in the abdomen I found apoplectic clots in the liver; found stomach and bowels almost empty and distended with air, containing but little liquid, but no food; extremely pale and bloodless; I saw the distended uterus in a condition to be expected after childbirth; its external surface pallid and bloodless; but on removing and opening the uterus and vagina I found the internal surface of the vagina in a state of mortification, which extended upwards into the lower portion of the womb. The womb itself was, though dark-brown, and in some parts softened, not as extensively discolored as the vagina; in the womb there were but a few and small blood-clots, and a few small rags of the placenta. Next I measured the pelvic cavity as to the existence of mechanical difficulty to delivery. I found the several diameters of the pelvis of the ordinary normal size; I inspected the two new-born babes, both of them were rather below the ordinary size, especially the one said to have been born on Friday—the latter exhibited slight signs of decomposition; the larger one was in an advanced state of decomposition; the head was greatly enlarged by the ordinary blood humor on the scalp; the nose was flattened and evidently pressed inward, showing a mechanical hindrance to its passage through the pelvic cavity; there were, also, marks from the forceps used, which, however, were very slight, showing a very discreet use of the instruments by the physician; the head was otherwise bloated and swelled; pallor I consider the direct consequence of a copious hemorrhage from the uterus during parturition, which, under the existing circumstances, was natural; if one child is born at a considerably earlier period than the second, the corresponding portion of the placenta becomes rapidly detached from the womb, while the remaining portion of the placenta, in connection with the retained child, is detached only partially—the womb being prevented from contracting leaves the uterine vessels open, and from them the blood issues out in large masses. This loss of blood I should look upon as one of the causes of death; as an additional cause I should state the protracted child-birth itself; the mortification of the mucous membrane of the parts, may have also contributed in a certain measure, to the death, although there was hardly time enough for that; I attribute the mortification to the direct pressure of the soft parts between the child's head, causing stagnation of the venous circulation; the lacerations could hardly have been caused by the passage of the head of the child through the vulva, but should attribute it to improper and undue mechanical manœuvres, perhaps for the purpose of delivering Mrs. Kenny; they were fresh lacerations; the clots on the linen showed an immense amount of exertion on the part of the mother; that neither in the anatomical construction of the mother nor in the respective sizes of the two new-born children, any difficulty presented itself which could not have been easily overcome by a proper management of the case in question; the mismanagement and malpractice in this case was the cause of death; when Dr. Reiley was called in, it was too late, and his practice was prompt and correct.

Adjourned to Thursday next.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
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The Hudson Hat
Heads Genin's list of 100 Styles Price $3.
At GENIN'S, No. 507 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Ward—Harris.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 28, at the Memorial Church, by the Rev. Wm. J. Frost, Elijah Ward to Miss Mary Harris, both of this City.

Sackett—Bertine.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 28, by the Rev. B M. Adams, Mr. Guernsey Sackett and Miss Gertrude R. Bertine, daughter of Robert Bertine, Esq., all of this City.

Heal—Ward.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 28, in the 6th av. Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. James Brownlee, Mr Amos B Heal, of Staten Island, to Miss Mary L. Ward, of New-York.

DIED.

Morton.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, June 28, Margaret A., wife of Robert Morton, in the 46th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

Dusenberry.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 28, Emma, daughter of Stephen W. Dusenberry, aged 17 years, 6 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 154 Charles st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of her brothers, W. H., Alfred S. and Edmund, are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

Kelso.—On Monday, June 27, Charlotte, widow of the late George Kelso, of New-York, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, from the residence of her son in law, Robert J. Mau, Woodstock, West Farms, Westchester Co, N. Y., on Thursday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

Demarest.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 27, Susan Van Wagenen, youngest daughter of Henry and Margaret Demarest, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 40 West 33d-st., without further invitation.

Sandell.—On Sunday, June 26, suddenly, Caroline Greaves, eldest daughter of James and Mary Lord, and wife of Edward C. Sandell, aged 41 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Grace (Episcopal) Church, Conselyea near Lorimer st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Cram.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, June 27, of consumption, Sophia L., wife of Henry T. Cram, and eldest daughter of Alexr. and Maria Clark, aged 33 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 67 Sands-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

Babcock.—The funeral of Mrs. Caroline L. Babcock, wife of Mr. Frederick A. Babcock, of San Francisco, Cal., will be observed at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Moore.—At Salisbury, Ct., on Saturday, June 25, Henry Moore, in the 73d year of his age.

Van Rensselaer.—At Rye, Westchester Co., on Monday, June 27, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of W. P. Van Rensselaer, aged 13 years.

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HEWET'S ENCYCLOPEDIA!!
Without it they all run the hourly risk of receiving a one dollar note raised to a $10, $20, $50 or any other large denomination; or they are, at the same time, in danger of taking a worthless Wild-cat Bank note, in which the title of some solvent Bank has been substituted; or even some counterfeit or spurious notes that make their appearance for the first time.
Issued in weekly numbers, each containing one hundred and forty-four fac similes of genuine Bank Notes, commencing with the City of Boston, and thereafter to contain all the New-England States in alphabetical order, and so on throughout the whole country.
First number will be ready July 1, and for sale by all News Dealers and Periodical Agents in the Union.
WILLIAM COUSLAND & CO;
No. 9 Nassau-st.

ARTHUR'S
PATENT SELF-SEALING
FRUIT CANS AND JARS.
These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the *Lady's Book*, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails."
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Manufacturers under the Patent,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th st., Philadelphia.
Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.
Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles,
E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.

MOTHERS SHOULD UNDERSTAND, that the milk business in this City has relapsed into the same system of poisonous adulteration that it was before the "Leslie Exposures." The Summer approaches, and with it the *Summer complaint*, which so terribly swells the death census of infancy during the warm weather. Impure milk is the prominent cause of this disease, and we therefore advise mothers to secure a pure, and uniformly pure, beverage for their children, by purchasing the American Solidified Milk, made from the products of the best dairies in Dutchess County, and certified by the first medical talent in the country to be as wholesome and as nourishing as the fluid drawn fresh from the udder of the cow fed on the best and finest herbage. The dépôt is at No 73 Liberty-st.
For sale also by the principal druggists and grocers in New-York and Brooklyn.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE SUMMER MOON WAS SHINING
All in the purple sky.
My wife and I we tossed about,
And could not close an eye;
I cursed and swore, she scolded me
All through the weary night
But 'twas enough to vex a saint,
The bed bug's savage bite.
You may be sure I certain went,
Next morn, to LYON'S store.
And home in joyful triumph I
Th' Magnetic Powder bore,
Which quickly slaughtered every bug,
Mosquito roach, and fly.
Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.
Beware of imitators and impostors.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, [illegible] phur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No 715 Broadway; W. H. [illegible], 627 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 722 [illegible] York; Mrs Hayes; G. P. Milne, and [illegible] Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; U. T. [illegible] ark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
And all Druggists. General [illegible]

CAPTAINS OF VESSELS BOUND TO THE WEST INDIES, BRAZIL, &c.,
Should not forget that
HELLARD'S CHLORIC PREPARATIONS
are a preventive and cure of the yellow fever, besides possessing other properties very valuable [illegible] seafaring men, and especially on long voyages.
Full information cheerfully furnished by the undersigned. J. B. A. CONSTANTIN, No. [illegible] Fulton st.

KEROSENE OILS.
DEALERS IN KEROSENE,
Are recommended to scrutinize closely any oils that may be illegally offered under our trade mark.
THE COLOR OF KEROSENE IS LIGHT [illegible]
And it now excels in purity, durability, and illuminating properties all other materials used for light.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL CO.,
No. 93 Pearl-st. [illegible]

CRAMPS, PAINS AND DIARRHŒA.
The only certain, safe and reliable remedy [illegible] complaints is the LIVE DROPS, prepared by
TRALL & STOW, No. 43 Bowery.
Will cure the most severe Cramps in 10 minutes.
Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

THE OLD CONTINENTAL WHISKY
Is all the rage this warm weather—[illegible]
For sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
No. 404 4th-av.

HECKERS' FARINA IS IN [illegible] HIGHEST repute as a delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, and other first-class Hotels and Saloons, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.
Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York. A liberal discount to dealers.
HECKER & BROTHER.
For sale generally by grocers and druggists.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE will take place THURSDAY, June 30, in [illegible]-st. Church. The graduates of former years and the stockholders can obtain Commencement tickets on applying at the Library of the Institute.
J. M. KREBS, D.D., President.
H. M. PIERCE, A.M., Principal.

FOR SALE—PRICE [illegible]—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES—From the commencement to date of sale. The work is substantially bound in twelve volumes to October, 1858. Address S. W. B., Box 1,422 Philadelphia, Penn.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S.
GO TO MACY'S.
REAL PUSHER MANTILLA LACES, ALL WIDTHS,
AT MACY'S. Nos.
REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLA CENTRES. 204
REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS AND SHAWLS. and
French Mantilla Lace, all widths. 206
French Lace Mantilla Centers. 6th
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS. avenue,
FRENCH LACE POINTS AND SHAWLS. one door
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS. below
BEST GOODS IMPORTED. 14th
First-rate assortment at MACY'S, street.
All to be closed this week at MACY'S.
All greatly reduced prices at MACY'S.
GO TO MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

CLEARING SALE
OF
SUMMER STOCK
AT AN
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail
THE BALANCE OF THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
RICH AND ELEGANT SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES, &c., &c.,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON THE ORIGINAL COST,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS.
No 355 Broadway, June 27.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
WILL THIS WEEK OFFER, AT A
GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER AND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
BAREGE AND GRENADINE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING SUITS,
and a great variety of
SUMMER SHAWLS.
All of which will be sold at exceedingly LOW PRICES
to make room for FALL IMPORTATIONS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, PARASOLS,
Sun Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Fans, Porte-Monnaies,
Cabas and Fancy Articles,
in great variety,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES,
Gilt Cornices, Tassels, Loops, Curtain Materials, and
Upholstery Goods of every description,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

SUMMER MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
Fashionable Styles, in every variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES!—
Printed and Plain Bareges, Grenadines, Challies,
Poplins Française, Chally de Laines, Lustres,
Ombre Crossovers, and a large
assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Collars, Sleeves, Chemizettes, Robes, Caps, Flouncings,
Trimmings, Laces, &c., &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PRINTED MUSLINS AND ROBES,
Full assortment of
CHOICE SUMMER STYLES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT CLOSING
SALE OF DRY GOODS,
AT THE UNION HOUSE, NO. 277 HUDSON-ST.
RICH SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SELLING 20 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING
DRESSES,
PER STEAMSHIP "PERSIA."
FOUR CASES
CHENE, POPLINS, VALENTIAS AND MOHAIRS,
FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND QUALITY TO ANY OFFERED THIS SEASON.
OPEN AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 27.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
With Shawls and Basquins to match.
Entire suits got up at short notice,
And on very reasonable terms,
by BEEKMAN & CO., No 473 Broadway.

BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING.
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING.
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING.
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' SUMMER CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' SUMMER CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' SUMMER CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' SUMMER CLOTHING.
IN GREAT VARIETY,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CORNELL'S
BOYS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
No. 31 John-st., corner of Nassau.
D. L. CORNELL.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
Have just received per steamer *Persia* an unusually choice variety
OF NOVELTIES,
Suitable for the watering places and for Summer Traveling Dresses, with mantles to match. Among the above goods are the celebrated Clotilde Stripe in Zephyr Batiste, a new article of extraordinary beauty. Also, a new article of Algerine Silk Cloth, for Opera Cloaks, in all colors. Also, a very superior quality of Pure Silk Foulard, measuring two yards in width. Ladies are particularly requested to examine these novelties, as they are totally different from anything hitherto offered in New-York. NO. 475 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION AT GENIN'S
BAZAAR
In Ladies', Children's and Infants' Summer Clothing.
CHILDREN'S BLOUSES,
MARSEILLES RAGLANS,
LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES,
RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES,
LADIES' BATHING DRESSES,
MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES,
BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS,
With Ladies' and Infants' Underclothing, and Dress-making in all its branches, in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in the City.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK,
MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS.
At 40 per cent. below regular prices.
CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON,
QUITE REGARDLESS OF COST;
SPLENDID PUSHER LACE POINTS,
RICH FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
SILK AND NET MANTILLAS,
ALL AT GREAT BARGAINS,
At ELLIOTT'S (late MACKENZIE'S,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal st.,
Brandreth Building.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Are now offering their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At greatly reduced prices.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
BALZARINES,
And other
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
At greatly reduced prices.
LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES
At LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

WOVEN, CLASP AND SEWED SKIRTS— Cheapest and best, wholesale and retail. Mme DEMOREST'S New-York Skirt Emporium, No. 375 Broadway and No. 320 Canal-st. Best tempered steel, best made and best style, well made skirts, with 11 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1; superior tempered steel, 11 springs, $1; 20 springs, $1 75. Best quality children's skirts from 12 cents up.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY
FOR STRANGERS AND VISITORS,
wishing to buy MANTILLAS,
is now offered
At BULPIN'S well known store,
No. 361 Broadway.
The annual closing sale,
at very reduced prices,
is now on,
and will be found to include
some of the richest garments
ever imported:
In Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas,
French Lace Points,
French Lace Burnous,
&c., &c., &c.
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Between Thompson's and Taylor's.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING
GOODS.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED
to our present very large and desirable stock of
MOURNING GOODS.
Black Silks and Robes, Bombazines, Paramattas, Alpaca, Tami, Grenadine, Bareges, Crepe Morette, Silk Tissues, Crepes, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Also,
PART MOURNING GOODS.
Lawns, Bareges, Mohair Crossovers, Challies, Poil de Chevre, De Laines, Chally de Laines, Brilliants, Ginghams, Prints, Robes, Shawls, Mantillas, Parasols, Collars, Sleeves, &c.,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
GENIN'S BAZAAR
Maintains its high reputation
For the styles and make of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
by the beauty and elegance of its stock
for the present season.
THE DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS
deserve the attention of all parents.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has just received, per late steamers,
FOUR CASES OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
VERY HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE,
Consisting, in part of
DONNA MARIA, CRAPE DE PARIS, GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES, &c., &c.
NEW MATERIAL FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
N. B.—A most superior stock of MANTILLAS and BONNETS.
Observe!—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST durable Skirt now in use. No cutting the tape in woven Skirts. 12 springs, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring at $8 per dozen; 12 spring $11, and 14 spring $14. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS—AT NO. 439 BROADWAY, Mrs. FOSTER'S.—200 dozen ladies' and children's skirts, from 4 to 40 hoops, at from 25c. to 75c. for children; 62c. to $4 for ladies. The largest and most complete variety to select from in the City. Competition defied in prices and quality.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOOK OUT
For WELLS' Illustrated History of the
WAR IN ITALY.
From its Commencement to the Latest Moment.
Ready early in July. The most intensely exciting work of the age. Only 25 cents. Sent post-paid. Send for Descriptive Circular with terms to agents. Address J. G. WELLS, corner Park row and Beekman st, New-York, Depôt for Maps, Charts, and Prints of the Seat of War.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry C. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Payne Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The last six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruit and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils. Winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by
CHARLES V. MAPES,
Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Whitlock Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $200. Warerooms No 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent No. 333 Broadway. *Testimonials.*—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.: also, at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt st.

TWO VERY FINE SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-fortes, of excellent tone and finish, with entire iron frame and all the modern improvements, have been in use but a short time, and will be sold at the exceedingly low prices of $160 and $180, best bargains yet offered, at J. & C. FISCHER'S Wareroom, No. 856 Broadway, three doors below 14th-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BARMORE'S celebrated Gold Medal premium Pianos, pronounced unrivalled by the best judges and warranted in all respects, at their manufactory and wareroom, No 348 Bleecker-st. Will be sold at a great bargain, splendid 7-octave Piano for $175; one for $160.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT 7 OCTAVE rosewood piano made to order by one of the best makers, and fully warranted and in perfect order, with all the latest improvements, worth $400, will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers. No. 209 Centre st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &C.—JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer of ladies' traveling and shopping bags, has opened a store at No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st, to accommodate his up town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 187 Centre, corner Canal-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.
This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout, hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the dépôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated four miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the dépôt on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co.; J. W. Winter, banker, No. 41 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, Room No. 46. Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.
The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, (at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.) where tickets can be procured to the Surf Hotel *via* Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer *Wave*, Capt. H. Southard, will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare, $1 75.
T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References—Thos F. O'Farrell, Ringuet Leprince & Co, No. 347 4th-st.; John J Angevine, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 24 Court-st., Brooklyn.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This delightful private Summer residence is now open for the season. Parties wishing to engage rooms, will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2 North River.
JOHN M. ENGARD, Proprietor.

BOARD AT BEDFORD, L. I.—BY IMMEDIate application a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board through the Summer months in a private family. Situation delightful, with all the benefits of country air. For further particulars call at No. 49 Cedar-st., second floor, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain board on a farm four miles west of the village of Newburgh, where can be had all the comforts of a home. For further particulars address WESTLAKE CANNON, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—M. B. FELSHAW HAS spacious, cool and quiet rooms to accommodate one or two families desiring private board. Situated in the pleasant and romantic village of Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. No pains spared to make boarders comfortable.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A LADY REsiding eight miles up the Hudson river could accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen of steady quiet habits; accessible by cars and steamer; 45 minutes from City Hall. References given and required. Address Box No. 7 Carmansville Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR THE Summer months in the pleasant village of
EAST MORICHES, L. I.
For terms, &c., apply to
G. J. T., No. 141 Fulton-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—PARTIAL BOARD AND residence wanted by a single gentleman. Address, stating terms and location, and whether a Newfoundland dog would be considered an objection, BYRON, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD. — FIRST-CLASS board can be obtained at Riverdale Station, five minutes' walk from the dépôt; good fishing, &c. For particulars, apply at No 53 Pearl-st., up stairs, front office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated, in a strictly private family residing in 21st-st., near 6th av., with board and furnished rooms on the second or third floor. Rooms are large, and have gas, hot and cold water, and will be let together or separately; would let the entire second floor upon reasonable terms. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No 107 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR TWELVE PERSONS may be obtained in a private family; location healthy, grounds ample and elevated, surrounded by beautiful scenery. Two hours from New York and three minutes' walk from the dépôt. For further information, address WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Cannon's Station, Conn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished new, location pleasant, can be had by gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 199 East 10th-st, New-York.

BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 27 North-Moore st., near St. John's Park. Also furnished rooms to let, without board, on reasonable terms.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TO LET, pleasant rooms, with board, in a house delightfully situated near the Wall st. and South Ferries. Terms moderate. Address CALEB LEWIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 46 SANDS-ST.; furnished rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen; the house is delightfully situated, and every attention will be given to make it a home. Terms moderate.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without breakfast, for two gentlemen; a private family occupying a first class house near Union square, will find this a desirable opportunity to reduce their expenses by letting the whole or part of a floor to desirable occupants; no boarding house keeper need apply. Address BOYD, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW single or married gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with large or small rooms, on the second or third floors, with full or partial board, in a first-class brick house, No. 221 State-st. People of the South will find a healthy place.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO DIMINISH his rent by renting a part of a house to a gentleman and wife, with infant, can hear of an opportunity by addressing R. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, with particulars.

$8 PER WEEK FOR HANDSOME BACK parlor on the first floor, furnished, to let, with board, to two persons; also, an unfurnished suite for $14 per week, with board, at No. 162 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—A SUITE OF rooms, also single rooms, to let, with full or partial board; house in one of the most airy locations in the City; faces the square; baths, &c. Breakfast from 7 until 9, and dinner at 6.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor to a party of gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, with partial board; has got all the modern improvements; have no other boarders. Apply at No. 223 West 31st-st.

SUMMER BOARD FOR LADIES ON BROOKlyn Heights, with furnished rooms, in a private family. Location one of the most desirable in the city. Address B. R. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

A BEAUTIFUL SECOND-FLOOR ROOM and wardrobe for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; gas, croton and private table if desired. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the Summer months.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—A. FLORENTINE, JR, GENERAL furnishing undertaker, has removed from No. 59½ Mulberry-st., to 174 Canal-st., near the Bowery, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
MOORE & PLATT,
No. 31 PINE-ST.,
Have FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, 30 COUNTRY SEATS and FARMS on the HUDSON, from 1 to 100 acres, varying from $6 000 to $30,000 each.
20 COUNTRY SEATS and FARMS on the HARLEM RAILROAD, 1 to 200 acres, $2,000 to $30,000 each.
200 FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS in all parts of NEW-JERSEY, varying from $1 000 to $30 000.
Also a large number of COUNTRY SEATS on the NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. Also on LONG ISLAND.
60,000 acres of Wisconsin and Missouri Land to trade for all kind of merchandise. A large amount of well-located New-York and Brooklyn property to sell or exchange.
$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

COUNTRY VILLA AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the richest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, yet is unoccupied, and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landings and dépôt at Newburgh, N. Y., where such as wish to purchase or exchange for well-located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, J. R. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE premises, on THURSDAY 30th inst., at 4½ P. M., that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Star Landing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for trucking purposes, in a healthy, good neighborhood, and of daily access to the City per steamboat *Thomas Hunt*. House, cottage, with two wings, and necessary out buildings—all new; young orchard and small fruit. This is an opportunity seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close proximity to the City. For further particulars inquire of A. S. GATCHEL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at De Graw's Hotel, Rahway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL farm on the Northern Railroad, New Jersey, a two-story and basement cottage house in Hudson City, N. J., built in a substantial manner, filled with brick throughout; marble mantels, cornices, centre pieces, &c.; carriage-house, a good well of water, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., &c. Address J. E. B., Box No. 32 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence, furnished, near Paterson, N. J., with all the stock, crops, farming implements; contains 23½ acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with choice fruit of all kinds; is well watered by Saddle River; fine two-story house, well shaded, and barn in good order. This place will be sold at a great bargain. For particulars, apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

GLEN COVE, L. I.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY seat of about 1 acre with a fine mansion 35x38, containing all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, furnace range, &c. Locust grove, lawn, with shade, fruit and evergreen trees; 15 minutes' walk from landing. For sale or exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman owning a very handsome country seat, within one hour of the City, wishes to exchange it for a residence on Clinton-av. or its vicinity; any one wishing to remove to the country, and having a desirable house to exchange, will be treated liberally with, by addressing S. W., Box No. 3,678 Post office. Brokers need not apply.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., A BEAUTIful furnished cottage, having a fine parlor, dining and reception rooms, six sleeping-rooms, together with a kitchen and servants' room, good stable and carriage house, all in perfect order, with two acres of land and a fine lawn drooping to the sea. Apply to JAMES McCORMICK, No. 29 Beaver-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with 8 bedrooms) in the country, for three or four months; within 1 or 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroad; must be near a dépôt, and possession given immediately. Any one having such a place to rent will find a good tenant by addressing COUNTRY HOUSE, Box No. 502 Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a beautiful country seat, of 15 or 40 acres, fashionably located on the Hudson; good buildings, abundance of fruit and shade trees, and accessible hourly by cars or steamboat. DINGEE & HOLDEN,
No. 9 Nassau, and No. 13 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4 000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

DESIRABLE OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—See advertisement of two story house with wings in this day's *Sun*. Price $3,000. Terms to suit. Apply to B. POST, Jersey City, or on the premises.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates avs; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use, and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av Railroads pass these lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 87 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO-story frame cottage, with basement and attic, No. 386 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av.; contains water, gas, &c.; in perfect order. Also, a convenient three story brick house, No. 286 Water-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-STORY AND HALF house, and lot, No. 682 4th-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st.; lot 18 ft 9 in., by 96 ft. deep; rents for $312 per annum. Price, $2,600; terms liberal. Inquire of R. PERKINS, No. 692 4th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD REAL ESTATE FOR A general stock of goods suitable for a country store. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AV.—A FULL LOT ON easterly side of Lexington-av., between 55th and 56th sts. Terms easy. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY PROPERTY.—Six and one quarter acres at Fort Washington, fronting Broadway; price $15,000. HENRY H. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FARMS.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—IN THE township of Shrewsbury, N J., of 82 acres, between the Shrewsbury River and the South River, within one to two miles of five steamboat landings, near the water, in sight of Long Branch; one of the most pleasant locations and the most productive farm in the State; fruit of every kind; plenty of marl with it; for fishing, gunning, oystering; sailing and health, it cannot be surpassed; the communication is good by four steamboats daily, or by railroad to be in operation this summer. For particulars apply to JOHN MILLER, No. 58 Wall street, or to DAVID H. BROWN, on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THIS STATE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New York or Brooklyn property; 153 acres; 100 acres under improvement, 43 acres very heavy timber, three streams running through the land; 10 acres of orchard; first-class dwelling; very healthy climate; first class neighborhood, convenient to schools, churches, stores, &c. Address OWNER, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' dépôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—IN ROCKLAND COUNTY, one mile from the Hudson River, and twenty-five miles from New-York, between Nyack and Haverstraw; 60 acres under cultivation; improvements, a stone house and four out-buildings. Apply to T. T. EDGERTON, No 16 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of the two new houses in West 25th st., Nos. 3.5 and 317; each floor is fitted up to suit a small family, with water, gas and dumb-waiter to hoist coal and wood from cellar. Each floor has parlor sitting room, kitchen, three bed rooms, and four pantries with use of wash-house and bath in cellar. Rent of second floor, $17; third floor, $15. Parlors and first floor of one of the houses can be let with the second floor. Apply on the premises for any other information.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 760 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and work shops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of J. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

73 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE, TO LET.—Houses are three story, attic and basement, with the modern improvements all in complete order; will be let at low rents to good tenants. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FOUR STORY BROWN-stone front modern house, pleasantly situated in a perfectly respectable neighborhood on 31st-st.; rent very reasonable; will board out the rent if desired. Inquire of J. McMASTER, No. 15 William st.

TO LET—ALL BUT THE SECOND FLOOR OF the three-story high stoop brick house No. 259 West 43d-st.; has under cellar, Croton, gas, &c., and is in perfect order. Will be let to one or two families. Apply on the premises, or at No. 358 Bowery, in the store.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF VERY DEsirable offices on the main floor of No. 60 Wall-st., in the rear, suitable for banking, insurance or other commercial purposes. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, POSSESSION immediately, the second story of house No. 171 West 18th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of five rooms, with all the conveniences.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND-floor of house No. 185 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent $14 per month.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 124 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325.
S EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 45 EAST 31st st., between Madison and 4th-avs. Rent $90 a month.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:
OLD WINES, &c.—Closing sale (the balance of the same stock offered by us on March 31 and May 25) of a large and valuable stock of first class wines, &c., consigned by a highly respectable house in the trade in this City, (established 1838,) who are now closing their business on account of the death of the senior partner in Europe. The stock is pure, of superior quality, and can be relied upon in every respect, and includes most of the standard grades found among the stock of the most reputable dealers, viz: Old bottled Wines, Brandies, &c.; do. in casks and demijohns; old City Hotel Cognac, 1830; old Byerman, dark and pale do.; Champagne, E. A. B., 1836; Nectar, Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky; old Plantation Jamaica, 1852; do from Perkins' estate; light Mountain Sherry; McFarlane's superlative brown do.; Canet do.; Golden, Amontillado, Imperial and Yriate do; Carvalbal Madeira; genuine London Port, light in color and very old; do. Trutilla de Rota and Vinho de Rohina; two lines of fine grade Champagne; two do. of superior Clarets, 1851 and 1848; Marcobruner, genuine Otard, Mantell, Pinet Castilla & Co.'s Brandies, Sardines, &c. Also, the balance of Havana Cigars, including El Frepan, Jose Vichot, Alvara, Punch, Cabanas, La Fleur de los Campos, Plantation, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, several dozen genuine Virgin Sherry, from the Clark & Brown estate, very old; fine Brandy do. Also, by order of consignee, about 100 dozen genuine English Ale. The above stock will positively be cleared, without reserve.

HENRY H LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, June 30, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of oil-paintings. In this collection may be found the works of the well-known artists, viz: Shattuck, Hart, Boddington, Boughton, Coleman, Brewerton, Mengin, L Schayner, J. Duboldt, A. R. Vernon, C. W. Knapp, Van Schaelder, D. Des Granges, Ferenche, Cazati Hellimaker, E. C. Coates, Lafontaine, Bertraud, G Poussin, E. D. Lins, L. Rosche, Brennan, together with a large number of engravings, paintings on ivory, &c. In this collection may be found very valuable painting which will be sold without reserve. They are now on exhibition, as above, with catalogues.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, JUNE 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 64 West Warren, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn. Parlors—An excellent French cottage piano and stool, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth; marble-top centre and side tables; tapestry Brussels carpets; gold border window shades; crimson worsted window curtains; oil-paintings and fine framed engravings, mantel ornaments, 1 double barrelled gun. Mahogany marble-top chamber furniture, ingrain and stair carpets and oil-cloths, china, extension tables, hall stove Beebe's kitchen range, with kitchen furniture, gas chandeliers and brackets. Catalogues at the salesrooms. N. B.—The house to let; possession immediately.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer, Salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 100 Broadway (opposite Trinity Church,) the contents of the Dining Saloon formerly occupied by S. H. Crook consisting in part of tables, crockery, cutlery, glass, china and silver-plated ware, bar counters and fixtures, chairs, oil-cloth, cooking utensils, gas fixtures, mirrors, &c.; also, the stock of wines, liquors and cigars. The attention of restaurateurs, housekeepers and dealers, is respectfully called to this sale, as every article will be peremptorily sold. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the salesrooms. By order of
GEO. F. ROGERS, } Assignees.
WM. STEPHENSON, }

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 186 Bowery, genteel household furniture of a private boarding house, containing 18 rooms, consisting of mahogany parlor suites, chairs, sofas, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, enameled chamber suites, extension dining tables, crockery, glassware, bedsteads and bureaus, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen and basement furniture, well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers. Cash deposits required from all parties unknown to the auctioneer.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
10.000 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S MOROCCO copper-nail heel lace Boots at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 44 Cortlandt st. Also a general assortment of Summer goods in fine order. Sold without reserve. Catalogues morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
HOLIDAY SALE.—SIX HUNDRED CASES OF Boots and Shoes and Brogans at auction, on THURSDAY, June 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co, No 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

GRINDSTONES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MERCHANTS, FARMERS, AND MECHANICS
Supplied with all kinds and sizes of grindstones, from 6 inches to 6 feet in diameter. Grindstones on frames ready for immediate use. The old established Grindstone Yard. WALTER R. WOOD & CO.,
Nos 283 and 285 Front st., New-York.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st, New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South st stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
Acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation, it determines and carries off the products of unhealthy secretions, and gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book, "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. STON,
No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL consultations. Dr. R. COBBET, No. 19 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent.
It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.
Stricture.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from 2 to 3 weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.
Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of the above institutions practising his specialty in this City. N. B.—See his diplomas in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon; a sure guarantee against deception.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block West of Broadway.
Dr WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's approved Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.
Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No. 135 4th av., New-York.
Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S, Nos. 635 and 862 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all the medicines needed, for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Cholera, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 4th av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. I. T. STRATTON.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, and Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at No 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including scrofulous, mercurial and chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. 277 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—ANY bottle without our signature across the label is a counterfeit. We have no agents in this City; the genuine can only be had of us at No. 109 Nassau-st., and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn. JOHN PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors. Beware of bogus doctors.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st., (139 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—ROCKLAND COUNTY.—GARRET I. BLAUVELT, plaintiff, against EMILIANO P. BERGAMINI, GREGRORIO GUISTO, otherwise called GUISTO GREGRORIO & JOHN BORTANO, and MADALENA, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOHN BORTANO: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of said County of Rockland, at Clarkstown, in said County, on the 3d day of January, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland in the State of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1859. HORATIO G. PRALL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Nyack, N. Y.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 18 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859. DORETTE MAHLMANN,
Administratrix.
ap6-law6mW*

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROOT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS (CREDITORS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY) having been incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its session in May, 1859, under the name and style of the "Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company," for the purposes mentioned in the act of incorporation and having been by said General Assembly authorized to organize said corporation, hereby (to that end) give notice that we will open the books for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation at the Tontine Hotel, in the City of New Haven, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in accordance with the provisions of said act of incorporation.

Due notice will hereafter be given of the "manner and form" as well as the "terms and conditions" on which such subscriptions will be received.

Copies of said act of incorporation may be had upon application to Nathan Peck, Esq., New-Haven; or N. A. Cowdrey, No. 29 William st., New-York.

DENNIS KIMBERLY,	LEVERETT CANDEE,
NATHAN PECK,	JOHN W. MANSFIELD,
N. A. COWDREY,	A. MANN, JR.,

CHARLES CONGDON.
NEW-HAVEN, June 18, 1859.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CRARAR, Accountant.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. W. FERNIE of London.
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 37 William-st., New-York, June 27, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. (2½) payable on and after the 1st day of July next, having changed the periods for declaring semi annual Dividends from May and November to January and July. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. C. SCHWACOFER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th st. and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1 will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.
WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 31 Pine st., N. Y.—Increase of Capital to $500,000. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 12 M., and will remain open until July 8, inclusive.

All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders, will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 7th-st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice Presidents. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 65 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 6 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.
JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds falling due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 1st proximo.
CHARLES FINK, President Water Board.
JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1859.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date. By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent payable on and after the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 5th July inclusive. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

HARTFORD PAPER WANTED.—PARTIES having business paper, made in Hartford or vicinity, which they wish to dispose of, will find it to their advantage to send the same to the undersigned, who are always ready to buy desirable paper at best rates.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford, Conn.
Refer to CONTINENTAL BANK.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren st, near Greenwich st, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at Six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ACcruing on Michigan State Bonds, and falling due on the 1st day of July next (1859) will be paid at the Artisan's Bank, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York City. Holders of Coupons will take notice accordingly. JOHN McKINNEY, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad of Illinois, due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. GEO. BARNET, President.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 25th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1859.—A dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 6th of July, prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 6th of July inclusive.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Henderson County (Illinois) Bonds will be paid by HALSTED & GILMAN, at No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York City. S. S. PHELPS & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$80.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on first class City property at Six per Cent. Apply to IRVING & WINTHROP, Real Estate Brokers, No. 44 Nassau-st.

$100.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COOKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
NEW YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ ℔ Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 22 until July 1.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.
J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.
TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—Cor. South 3d and 4th sts. Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per Cent per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July next will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	GEO. A. HOYT
WM. R. GRIFFITH,	CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. H. FALLS,	JONATHAN THORNE,

WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reëlected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The subscribers, survivors of the Trustees appointed to superintend the final settlement of the affairs of the late "Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company," have made a final dividend of sixty-two (62) cents on each share of the capital stock of the said late Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, on and after the 15th day of July, 1859.
Dated, Albany, June 16, 1859.
G. Y. LANSING, H. PUMPELLY, } Surviving Trustees.

FISCAL AGENCY OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, New-Orleans, June 15, 1859.—Notice.—Holders of the Consolidated Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, and all other bonds of the city, or former municipalities, on which the interest is payable in New York on the 1st of July next, are hereby notified to present the interest coupons at the Bank of America, New-York, on or after that date for redemption. E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on or after the 5th of July proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th of July next.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE CREDITORS of the late firm of HANDLEN & BARKER are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned on or before the 13th of July next, at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., New York, for the purpose of having a dividend declared thereon. T. H. RODMAN, Receiver, &c.
JUNE 28, 1859.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS NO. 6 OF the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in New-York on the 1st of July next, will present said coupons for payment at the Bank of America on and after that date.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK June 27, 1859.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

THE INTEREST OF THE BONDS OF THE County of Muscatine, County of Washington, County of Iowa, County of Poweshiek, and County of Pottawattamie, of the State of Iowa, issued to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and due 1st of July proximo, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank, on presentation of the coupons, on and after that date.

DIVIDEND.—MARKET BANK, JUNE, 28, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 9th day of July. The transfer book will be closed until July 11. By order.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY—TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 5. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $2,500, FOR A SHORT time, on bond and mortgage on improved City property, situated in 29th st. Any communications addressed to C. M. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after July 5.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—The Interest Coupons of the Third Mortgage and Bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

YUBA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—THE UNpaid interest due 1st July on the Bonds of the Yuba County, California, of the issues of 1857 and 1858, will be paid on and after that day by
WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO.—THE INTEREST due 1st July on Bonds of the County of Athens from No. 1 to 100 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAIL ROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$3.000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE FOR three years. GEO. W. MARKHAM, No. 104 Broadway, second floor.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE best market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 24 Pine st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,

ANSON LIVINGSTON.

"COSTAR'S" CARD TO
HOUSEKEEPERS.
HOUSEKEEPERS.
HOUSEKEEPERS.

"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER FOR INSECTS, &c.
THE
[only infallible remedies known.]

☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No 410 Broadway, New-York.
☞ All Wholesale Druggists in New-York are Agents.
☞ Druggists and Dealers everywhere sell them.
☞ 10 000 Boxes sold per week to New-York alone.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of spurious imitations. Examine each Box, Bottle or Flask, and take nothing but "COSTAR'S."

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 69 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $30.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 75 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MANSON, Commander.
Is the only extreme clipper now loading and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 29.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall st., (Tontine Building.)

FOR AUSTRALIA.
THE CUTTER NAUTILUS,
From Pier No. 14, foot of Wall-st., New York.
For freight or passage, inquire of
WM. HANCE, on board.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$6

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Columbia, S. C.	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga.	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	28 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, July 2.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS,
MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala, $26; Atlanta Ga, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENSable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100.000 A YEAR.—J. B. NEWBROUGH, the inventor of the Counting Machine, is stopping at the Astor House for the purpose of selling the balance of the State rights before going to England. This is a rare chance for persons wishing a standard business and willing to pay something for a good one. A mere child, or any one who can read figures, can learn to use it in

One Minute,

and with a little practice, add faster than any accountant can by the old way, and the result is positively correct every time. The machines sells in every business office, store, bank, custom-house, auditor, railroad office, &c., &c.

Call and see it, at Room No. 102 Astor House. Hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 during all the afternoon.

$5.000—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENgage in a manufacturing business, done for cash, which has paid a net profit of from $5,000 to $8,000 per year for the past eight years. A person of strict integrity, willing to devote his attention to the business, will find this a fine opportunity, as the business is easily managed. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address WM. H. WORTH, Box No. 155 *Times* Office, New-York.

A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, A member of the New-York Bar, intent on traveling through Texas, wishes an appointment as traveling agent to sell some valuable patent or machine, or to canvass for some popular publication. As he intends residing in that State, he will take a local agency and collect claims. Can give the best of reference (from an eminent house) as to honesty, competency and steadiness. Address for one week, W. C. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

$1.000.—PARTNER WANTED IN THE MANUfacture and sale of Ladies' Under Wear. Lady preferred. To a business woman, possessing the requisite means and qualifications as saleswoman, this is an opportunity for profitable business rarely met with. Address, for 3 days, GIDEON, Box No. 199 *Times* Office. All communications strictly confidential.

$20.000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—A WHOLESALE HARDWARE house, doing a heavy trade, mostly Southern, to punctual customers chiefly in the Cities, desirous to sell out. The stock is nearly new; any one disposed to purchase can at once be convinced of the advantages afforded. Apply, by letter, to HARDWARE Box No. 190 *Tribune* Office.

$6.000 WANTED IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business of a staple article of large and ready sale for cash, and profits great as can be shown on interview. This is the only business of its kind in this country, and therefore no competition. Address, with real name, W. MORE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE—That well-known article "Durno's Catarrh Snuff." The recipe, trade mark, good will of the business, &c., at a bargain. For particulars and terms, apply to JAMES DURNO, personally, at the Girard House, N. Y.

A COMPETENT MAN, WITH A SMALL cash capital, can purchase an interest in a well paying and highly respectable manufacturing business, which will bear a thorough investigation. Apply personally at No. 378 Broadway, Rooms Nos 5 and 6.

FOR SALE AN OLD ESTABLISHED FANcy goods business, doing a good jobbing trade. For any one with a few hundred dollars, this is a rare chance. Apply, for two days, at No. 155 Duane-st., up stairs. No agents need apply.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $25,000 TO TAKE the place of a retiring partner, in an old-established importing house, doing a good business, and in good standing. Address, with real name, R., Box No. 1,415 Post-office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A SMALL REtail drug store, well located for business, will be sold low for cash. Apply to HENRY R. HAYDOCK, No. 89 Beekman-st.

HARDWARE.—FOR SALE, A RETAIL HARDware store, in one of the business avenues, now doing a good cash trade. Satisfactory reasons for disposal. Address O. P., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A HINT.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE to buy all kinds of Groceries and Provision, at wholesale or retail, is at THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:00 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

L'VE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays, hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

STEAMBOATS.

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.	Sunday, June 26, 4 P. M.
Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 6 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, June 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 1, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 2, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 2, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 3, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 3, 4:30 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, June 25, 11 A. M.	Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, June 26, 10 30 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Monday, June 27, 4:30 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 3:30 P. M.	Wedn'ay, June 29, 6:30 A. M.
Wedn'ay, June 29, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 30, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 1, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 1, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 2, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 2, 4:20 P. M.	Sunday, July 3, 5:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 3, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 6 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE NEW AND SPLENdid steamer JOHN BROOKS, JOHN BROOKS, Jr., Commander, will make an excursion on SATURDAY, July 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Peck-slip. Returning, will leave Bridgeport on MONDAY, July 4, at 7½ A. M., or on the arrival of the trains from the Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare for the Excursion, 75c. Passage Tickets 50c. T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South st.

P. S.—On and after Monday, July 4, the steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave New York EVERY DAY, at 1½ P. M., and Bridgeport at 7½ A. M., or on the arrival of the trains from the above Railroads.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M.; 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORICUT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck and Housatonic trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEDICATION.—THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Methodist Church, in State, near Hoyt st., Brooklyn, will be dedicated to the service of God on THURSDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. STORRS, the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the Rev. Dr. CLARK, and other clergymen will participate in the exercises. The Church will be open on WEDNESDAY EVENING for the renting of pews.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Joint Committee appointed by the Common Council to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the approaching ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE have the honor to submit the following to the public:

Brigadier-General Spicer will cause the NATIONAL STANDARD TO BE DISPLAYED from the BATTERY, and the MORNING SALUTE to be fired at sunrise by a detachment from the First Brigade.

Brigadier General Yates will direct a NATIONAL SALUTE to be fired from the BATTERY at Noon by a detachment from the Second Brigade.

THE FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK MILITIA, under command of Major General Sandford, will form on 14th st. right on Broadway, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely, and be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief; and then take up their line of march and proceed down Broadway to Chambers-st. to the east gate of the Park, arriving at 10½ o'clock, and pay the honors of a marching salute to the municipal authorities.

A GRAND REGATTA will take place off the Battery, under the supervision of the Special Committee; entrance to all races free. The race to be 5 miles; to start from the judges' boat, moored a little south of Castle Garden, from thence to stake-boat placed between Jersey City and Ellis' Island, the boats to turn from north to west, thence to a stake-boat placed west of Governor's Island, turning from south to east and back to the place of starting, coming in between the judges' boat and the Battery.

The Blind Band will fill the intervals between the races by playing some of their finest selections.

FIRST RACE.

For boats of any length; to be rowed by four oars, with or without coxswain; to start at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

First prize	$100
Second prize	20

SECOND RACE.

For skeleton boats of any length; to be rowed by one man; to start at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

First prize	$40
Second prize	10

THIRD RACE.

For seventeen feet working boats; to be rowed with two pair of sculls, with or without riggers; to start at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

First prize	$20
Second prize	10

All entries to be made on or before 10 o'clock on the day of the Race, with the President of the New York Regatta Club, Mr. CHARLES McCAY, No. 9 Broadway, where a copy of the Rules and Regulations can be procured.

In the evening, Fireworks will be displayed, and Music furnished at the following places:

PLACE	BAND.
City Hall	Shelton's.
Tompkins' square	Wannemaker's.
Hamersley and Houston-square	Wannemaker's.
Madison-square	Manahan's.
Jackson square	Manahan's.
Thirty fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues	Blind.
Hamilton square	Blind.
East Broadway and Grand-st	Hill's.
Seventh-av. and Broadway	Washington.
West Broadway and Franklin	Washington.

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon, and sunset—bills therefor to be presented to the undersigned.

Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession during its march. The Civic Societies and Municipal Authorities are invited to coöperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration.

W. J. PECK,
H. W. GENET,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
J. H. BRADY,
JOHN LYNES, } Committee Board of Aldermen.

W. H. BULTEEL,
GEORGE P. PICKFORD,
ANTHONY J. McCARTY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
ABRAHAM LENT, } Committee Board of Councilmen.

E. W. TAYLOR Secretary.

FIREWORKS.

EXCLUSIVE DEPOTS
OF
EDGES' FIREWORKS.

Messrs. J. G. & I. EDGE having suffered during previous years from the acts of unprincipled parties who have sold *inferior* goods as EDGES' manufacture, thereby endangering the safety and, perhaps, life of purchasers, besides injuring the reputation of the Messrs. EDGE, have chosen the undermentioned as the only depôts for wholesaling, at these places, and at no others in New-York, can our genuine goods be obtained by the quantity, and any representations contrary to this are false.

Dealers will therefore be on their guard, and, if in want of our goods, purchase only of
MERWIN & ROBBINS,
No. 267 Broadway, 3d door below Chambers-st.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.
ALFRED WOODHAM, No. 422 Broadway.

Our assortment for this year embraces all the standard articles of years previous, besides many new and unique pieces never before offered.

Exhibitions for public or private display put up at short notice, and at uniform prices. Of sale work, the assortment is larger and better than ever before.
JOS. G. & I. EDGE,
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality,
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John-st.

FIREWORKS,
FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, &c., HADFIELD'S AGENCY AND DEPOT, No. 47 Maiden-lane, New-York. Orders by mail and Committees for public or private exhibitions will receive our best terms and attention.
COLEY, TITUS & CO.

FIRE-CRACKERS.
No. 1 Goldchop from store, in large or small lots, below current rates. For sale by
THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Nos. 127 and 129 William-st.

HADFIELD'S FIREWORKS—CLINTON LAboratory, No. 327 Spring-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. A complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Dealers in general, also Committees for City or country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms. EDWARD D. BAILEY, No. 327 Spring st.

EXCURSIONS.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY IS NOW RUNNING daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., from 42d st. Commodious ferry houses have been erected, and ample accommodations provided for passengers and carriages. The boats are large first-class, and ply every fifteen minutes. This new ferry affords a very desirable resort for the citizens of New-York. The scenery, palisade and forest, at Weehawken, in the immediate vicinity of the landing, abound with beautiful walks and drives, on or under the palisade, along the river or on the quiet country roads. Pic-nics, schools and children can spend a healthful and delightful day at Weehawken. Perfect order is maintained on the grounds of the Company.

Building lots are now offered for sale by the Ferry Company on favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Company, on the Weehawken side.

EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—JULY 4, 1859. The steamer RED JACKET will leave Pier 2, North River, at 1 o'clock P. M., July 4, 1859, for a trip around Staten Island. This is a delightful sail and affords a fine view of New York Bay and Harbor, the Narrows, Highlands of Nevesink, and the beautiful scenery of Kill Van Kull. The trip will occupy about 5 hours—returning to New-York about 6 P. M. A Cotillion Band will accompany the Excursion. Fare for the Excursion 25 cents.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Captain W. A. HITCHCOCK, will commence her regular trips for the season on and after SATURDAY, June 11, leaving New-York as follows: Amos-st., 9¼ A. M., 12¼ P. M., and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., and 3½ P. M.; Pier No 4 North River, 10 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Returning from Coney Island: 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare for the whole Excursion, 25c.

TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR EXCURSIONS—The splendid new low pressure steamboat ERIE, of 314 tons burden, with or without the first-rate double deck barges; and the beautiful Biddle's Grove, can be called the Garden of America; is elegantly fitted with scups, and a spacious tent, covered with canvas; convenient for Sunday Schools or any other parties. Also, fine fishing, bathing and ball playing ground. The undersigned has got the full control of boat and Grove. Apply to JAMES RICH, No. 206 West-st., or ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamboat NAUSHON, Capt G. W. WILSON, will make excursions to the Fishing Banks, on WEDNESDAY, 29th, and THURSDAY 30th; leaving Amos-st. at 7¾; Spring, 7½; Peck-slip, 8¼; and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Fishing Tackle, bait and refreshments on board. Also a Cotillion Band. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

TO EXCURSIONISTS—FOR CHARTER AT reduced prices, steamboats and barges, including the large and commodious steamer SOUTH AMERICA. Apply to GEORGE T. STANLEY, Agent, Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE STEAMBOAT GEO. LAW leaves Catherine st. every morning, at 8:30 A. M., for Glen Cove, City Island, St David's Island, Lloyd's Dock and North Port, returning in the afternoon, commencing June 23.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

THE STEAMBOAT NAUSHON—WITH OR without barges, may be chartered for excursions on application to E. T. WILSON, No. 129 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 25TH INST., IN GOING from Hamersley-st. to Hudson River Railroad Dépot, Christopher st., thence to 152d-st. and 10th-av., A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 81 Hamersley-st., or at S. R. TITUS', 152d-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

$18 A WEEK. $18

We want a few men in every State to act as our agents for an article of real worth. It is easily sold in every store and to every family.

We have agents who are making from $3 to $5 a day profit. This is none of those recipes or humbug articles with which the country 's flooded, but is something of actual utility, and all that is required to sell it, is to show it. Any one sending us 15 cents will receive a sample by mail, postage paid, worth that amount, and all necessary information. Address
VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS,
Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. S. B. DUFFIELD.
COMEDY NIGHT.
ALL THE STAR COMPANY IN THE BILL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 29, 1859.
Boucicault's great comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Jesse Rural	Mr. W. R. Blake
Col Rocket	Mr. John Brougham
Littleton Coke	Mr. George Jordan
Tom Coke	Mr. John Dyott
Bob	Mr. Geo Holland
Earl of Pompion	Mr. G. Fawcett
Lord Roebuck	Mr. Barton Hill
Countess of Pompion	Mrs. Vernon
Lady Alice Hawthorn	Miss Ada Clifton
Miss Rocket	Miss Mary Gannon

TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) VARIETY NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON.
THE FLORENCES.
TO-NIGHT
THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER

Pegg Ann	Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Barney	Mr. FLORENCE.

THRICE MARRIED.
Carlotta, with songs and dance, Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
THE IRISH LION.
Tim Moore (the Lion)..........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29,
KELLER TROUPE.
To commence with
TIME TRIES ALL.
After which the scenic pictures of
CAIN AND ABEL and
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.
To conclude with
SKETCHES IN INDIA.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress..........Miss Bell Gray.
Stage Manager..........Mr. T. Hampton.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 29,
Will be presented the drama of the
SICILIAN BRIDE; OR, THE HOPE OF ITALY.
After which
FAMILY JARS.
Concluding with
OUR GAL.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
WEDNESDAY, June 29.
The performances will commence with
THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP.
And THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.
To be succeeded by THE GOLDEN AXE.
Concluding with STATE SECRETS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ENCHANTING TRIUMPH!
Of Art, Skill, Taste and enterprise!
CROWDS OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE,
rapturously applauding, on every occasion of its performance the new, grand and
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR FAIRY DRAMA!
OF
VOLUPTUOUSLY ORIENTAL ROMANCE,
entitled
THE MAGIC WELL;
Or, THE FIEND OF THE DESERT!
Now in the SECOND WEEK of its brilliant production, gotten up with
NEW SCENERY!
NEW DRESSES!
NEW PROPERTIES!
NEW DECORATIONS!
ENTIRELY NEW EFFECTS!
And to be repeated
WEDNESDAY, June 29, in the
AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 7½.
THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY!
The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., all here yet.
Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.
Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

MONSTER PROMENADE CONCERT,
at
PALACE GARDEN AND HALL,
of
THE METROPOLITAN MUSICAL SOCIETY.
Great combination of Musical Talent.
MUSICAL DIRECTORS:
CARL BERGMAN, H. B. DODWORTH,
G. F. BRISTOW.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
FULL MILITARY BAND,
And unsurpassed corps of instrumental Soloists.
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 29,
GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE
Doors open at 1½ o'clock, commencing at 2 o'clock.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.
No charge for children under 10 years of age.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 29,
(Last but one.)
MONSTER PROMENADE CONCERT.
SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 30,
Positively the last
MONSTER PROMENADE CONCERT.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.

JONES' WOOD
ANNUAL
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Arrangements have been completed for
A MAMMOTH FESTIVAL,
Commencing on
MONDAY, July 18, 1859.
It will be continued for an ENTIRE WEEK, and will be managed on a scale so LIBERAL, GRAND and MAGNIFICENT as to make it as popular as that of last year.
It will be conducted by:

CARL ANSCHUTZ,	CARL BERGMANN,
ROBERT STOEPEL,	MAX MARETZEK,

and others.
Particulars hereafter.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
The Oldest and Largest Company in the World.
UNLIMITED SUCCESS.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Tickets, 25 cents; children under ten years, 13 cents.
NOTICE—On SATURDAY NEXT,
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
commencing at 2½ o'clock; admission as usual.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th st., near 6th-av.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 1,
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
Anniversary of the
OPENING OF PALACE GARDENS.
The Charming Spectacle of the
GRAND LANTERN FETE.
New York's Favorite Musical Director,
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
SUBSCRIBERS' FIRST SOIREE DANSANTE.
BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF THE MISSION School, connected with the North Presbyterian Church, (the Rev Dr HATFIELD'S,) will hold a festival in aid of the School in the Mission Rooms, No 206 West 31st st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, 29th and 30th inst, from 2 till 9 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

MESSRS MASON AND THOMAS, ASSISTED by Messrs. BERGMANN, MOSENTHAL and MATZKA, will give their annual concerts in Farmington, Conn., on THURSDAY, June 30, and FRIDAY, July 1, 1859.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famed DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., to NOS. 61, 63, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST., between Broome and Spring sts.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
"Mark, now, how plain a tale shall put you down."
SHAKESPEARE.

The cause of "Collender *vs.* Sharp" was brought to trial in the United States Circuit Court on the 25th day of May last. It was an action for an infringement by the defendant, Sharp, of an alleged invention of Michal Phelan's, patented by the plaintiff as assignee, on the 12th January, 1858, the so-called "invention" consisting in the form of a cushion, *i. e.*, in its being rectilinear and terminating in straight bevelled ends, commonly called "square jaws." On the second day of the trial, (the 26th,) the defendant's evidence had so conclusively shown that this was nothing new at all, that the plaintiff's own counsel desired to withdraw a juror. This was objected to, and he moved for a discontinuance, on payment of costs, which was for a technical reason, ordered, the Court expressly declaring its concurrence with the above view of the facts. Thus the action was in effect fully determined and decided in the defendant's favor; and the costs have since been taxed and paid. In the teeth of this "plain tale," the plaintiff, with impudent equivocation, states "that no decision affecting any one of his patents has ever been rendered!" Don't be humbugged into paying exorbitant prices for inferior work by a list of pretended "patents," some, as in the case before us, covering no novelty or originality, and some long since abandoned, having proved worse than useless. Judge for yourselves. Test and try my tables and cushions, and you will concur at once in the verdict already generally pronounced, that they are the most scientific, the most correct, and the best. N. B.—Terms liberal and prices low.
W. J. SHARP, No. 148 Fulton-st.

SPORTING.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 29th inst., at 4 P. M., match for $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagon and driver weighing 300 lbs. D. Tallman names b. s. *Geo. M. Patchen*; H. Woodruff names b. m. *Lady Woodruff*.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A SLOOP-RIGGED CENtre-board yacht will be sold at a bargain, by applying at once to THOMAS COADY, Atlantic Garden, Hoboken, adjoining the Ferry.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FRENCH PICTURES, very handsomely framed, suitable for a bar or club room. To be seen at L. R. MENGER'S, No. 12 Dey-st.

LECTURES.

LECTURE—C. C. NORTH, ESQ., WILL REPEAT his celebrated lecture on *Ireland and Irish Methodism*, in the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 29, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, children half price, can be had at No. 200 Mulberry-st., No. 264 Bowery, and at the door of the Church evening of lecture. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE LOW—A BEAUTIFUL DARK BAY mare, 15 hands high, eight years old, sound, kind and fast in any harness or under the saddle; also, a light wagon, nearly new and in perfect order, large enough for four persons and light enough for one horse. Apply to JAS. H. WRIGHT, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs, or at the stable, No. 110 East 13th st.

WHITE MULES.—FOR SALE, A PAIR OF well-matched white mules; 15 hands high, perfect match; drive well together; perfectly kind in harness and stable; good travelers, and every way under saddle. Inquire at Metropolitan Stables, Prince-st., corner Crosby.

The Murderers in the Tombs.

There are four men in the City Prison, in Centre-street, at present, under sentence of death,—JAMES SHEPHERD, convicted of arson in the first degree; JAMES STEPHENS, convicted of poisoning his wife; QUIMBO APPO, the Chinaman, convicted of stabbing his landlady; and FELIX SANCHEZ, the Cuban negro, convicted of stabbing his wife's father. SHEPHERD has been nearly eighteen months in prison since his conviction. His trial took place in the Court of General Sessions, but in accordance with recent usage of the Bar, his counsel carried his case up to the Supreme Court, where it was duly argued before a full bench. Very recently that Court sustained the decision of the Court of Sessions, denying a new trial, and SHEPHERD was re-sentenced by Judge ROOSEVELT, to be executed on the 22d of July next. He was tried and convicted for arson only, in the first degree of that crime, which of itself is punishable with death. That he is a murderer, there is no distinct evidence to prove. The charred remains of his wife were found in the ruins of the consumed building in Fifty-third-street, under circumstances that left no reasonable doubt that he had killed her before setting fire to the building; but, if executed at all, he will be executed for arson, and not for murder. His present counsel, Mr. ASHMEAD, assigned him by the Supreme Court, will argue the case before the Court of Appeals very shortly. Of course it cannot be foretold what the decision of that Court will be. If favorable to SHEPHERD, he will have a new trial.

Without wishing to prejudice this prisoner, whose unhappy position every feeling mind is naturally disposed to commiserate, it must be said that his conduct in the City Prison has not induced the authorities of that place to regard him with unusual favor. For a long time his behavior rendered him particularly obnoxious. First, he pretended to be insane; afterwards he was insulting, using language, through the grating of his cell, to casual visitors to the prison, male and female, especially the latter, which may not be repeated. He has apparently seen the folly of this conduct, and, with the change that has come over him, is exciting a degree of sympathy that for a long time he repelled. He is not alone in his cell: a pet pigeon is his companion, and the bird obeys him and loves him, as if he were the most innocent man on earth. SHEPHERD vehemently protests his innocence, though he has been twice sentenced to death. Perhaps the bird believes him. In the meantime, SHEPHERD professes to be confident that he will not be hung. He solaces himself with cigars, and appears to his visitors in an easy flow of good spirits.

Also, in accordance with the recent usage of the Bar, JAMES STEPHENS, whose wife's corpse was exhumed a year after her death—just one year to the exact day—and whose death after a laborious investigation by Professor DOREMUS and other eminent experts, was shown to have been produced by arsenic (the trial, which lasted more than a fortnight, must be fresh in the reader's recollection,) was not executed on the day in May last appointed by Judge ROOSEVELT, who tried him in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. His counsel, one of whom was Mr. ASHMEAD took his case up to the Supreme Court, but did not succeed in getting it reversed, and again STEPHENS was sentenced to be executed on the 22d of July, the same day appointed for the hanging of SHEPHERD. On Wednesday next his case will be argued before the Court of Appeals, by Mr. ASHMEAD. If that Court should reverse the decisions of the lower Courts, a new trial will ensue. If otherwise, there is no hope for the prisoner but in the clemency of the Executive.

Since his incarceration in the Tombs the conduct of STEPHENS has been good. He appears to be an orderly, quiet man, professing resignation to his fate, whatever it may be, but manifestly uneasy in apprehension of the worst. Whoever has not had the opportunity of conversing with condemned prisoners in their cells, can little imagine the general composure of demeanor which they exhibit. Sometimes the effort to be totally indifferent betrays itself, as in this case of STEPHENS. In others, as in that of SHEPHERD, it is borne out by hardihood and even by effrontery, as when the last mentioned individual, on Saturday, invited his visitors to smoke with him, and offered them a box of cigars with the air of a frequenter of Delmonico's tendering his liberalities to a familiar circle of acquaintance.

QUIMBO APPO, the Chinaman, is the most to be pitied, according to evidence, of all the condemned persons now in the Tombs. Not that he denies his guilt; he admits it. His wife was a low Irishwoman, habitually drunk, who would not cook his meals, and neglected him in every particular. It seems that he bore this patiently for a long time, but even a Chinaman may be roused at length from that inertia and apathy which is the characteristic, if not of his nation, of those of his countrymen whose acquaintance we make in this City. One day, going home to dinner, he found his door locked, and learned that his wife was drunk within his room. His landlady, also an Irishwoman, gave him some of her dinner and he repaired again to his avocation. In the evening he returned home again, found the same state of things existing, broke open the door and beat his wife. The other women of the house, including his landlady, went to her assistance, and according to APPO's statement, beat him with "sad irons." The result was sad enough for APPO. He stabbed the landlady, and fled to a Chinese boarding house in Oak-street, where he was arrested. The landlady died. His wife afterwards committed larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary, where she still remains. APPO was tried before Judge DAVIES, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for murder, and convicted, but with a strong recommendation to mercy from the jury. He was sentenced to be hung on the 2d of July, but his case eliciting so much sympathy, a petition signed by many of our leading merchants, asking for a commutation, was sent to the Governor, who granted QUIMBO a reprieve till the 14th of October next, to give time for a more thorough examination of his case. His fate will, in all probability, be imprisonment for life. He appears quite happy in the prospect of escaping a violent death. Speaking the English language moderately well, he is able to answer most questions that may be addressed to him. Docile as a child, and apparently affectionate in his disposition, he has made friends of the Warden, Surgeon, and other authorities of the prison, who are all anxious that the clemency of the Executive should be extended towards him. He has need of whatever pity generous hearts can afford him. While other criminals have countrymen, however humble, to visit them in their affliction, QUIMBO APPO has none. Only the English language, with which he is imperfectly acquainted, meets his ear. No syllable of his native tongue—no touching tone that would make his eyes overflow, and his heart beat for joy, even in the contemplation of his misery—can reach him.

FELIX SANCHEZ, the Cuban negro, tried and convicted in the present month's term of the Court of General Sessions, for the murder of his father-in-law, HARMAN CARSON, in Sullivan-street in January last, is sentenced to be hung on the 22d of July, with SHEPHERD and STEPHENS. He also is neglected by his friends,—his wife not unnaturally refuses to see him, as he was not only the murderer of her father but attempted to take the lives of herself, her mother and her sister. After the commission of the murder, he escaped to Mobile, where he was sold as a slave by the man who was the possessor of his secret, and thence sent to New-Orleans and resold, with the prospect of working on a cotton plantation all his life. Professing to dread death less than Slavery, he gave himself up to the authorities of New-Orleans, and was brought to this City, where, as aforesaid, he has been condemned to die. He says now that he did not think he should be so speedily dealt with, and that he had a good chance of not being convicted. On being asked if he would change his present position for a Louisiana plantation, he hesitated at first, and then said that if he was sure of being able to run from cotton-picking and make his way to Europe or Canada, he would take his chance in Louisiana. But otherwise not.

Of the kindness with which they are treated by the Warden of the Tombs, by the Surgeon, Dr. COVEL, who has filled that situation for nearly twenty years, and by Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the Deputy Warden, each of the above prisoners speak with uniform praise. Indeed nothing, conformable to their position, that can be conducive to their comfort, is wanting thereto.

Police Reports.

HOMICIDE IN THE FOURTH WARD—A SAILOR BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER KILLED.—A homicide occurred yesterday afternoon in the Fourth Ward. James Boston, keeper of a sailors' boarding and lodging house, at No. 44 Baxter-street, was stabbed by Richard A. Eddy, a sailor, and instantly killed. Eddy returned a few days since from sea, having been shipped, as he alleges, six months ago, while intoxicated, by Boston, who retained his advance money. Getting sailors drunk, shipping them and retaining their advance wages, is called "shanghaing." According to Eddy's statement he met Boston yesterday afternoon at the corner of Front-street and Peck-slip, when the latter stopped him and remarked in an exulting manner, "Well, Eddy, how did you like my shanghaing you. I mean to try it on you again." Eddy pulled out a knife and told him not to interfere with him, as he would be the death of him. Disregarding this threat, Boston struck Eddy, almost knocking him from the sidewalk. Eddy at once plunged his knife into Boston's abdomen, and he fell to the pavement. He was immediately taken to the City Hospital, where he died very soon after admission. Eddy was arrested and committed to prison to await the result of a Coroner's Inquest, which will be held to-day.

BOGUS SALE OF A MARKET STAND.—James Brown was arrested yesterday on a charge of making an unauthorized sale of a stand in Washington Market, and pocketing $2,000 by the transaction. Thomas N. Clark, of No. 30 Bowery, the complainant, says in his affidavit that he applied to Brown for a stand in Washington Market, and that the latter introduced him to a woman whom he represented as desirous of disposing of a stand she owned. This statement was corroborated by the woman, and $2,000 was agreed upon for the stand, which sum he paid the woman, besides $20 to Brown for his services. Brown declares that he bought the stand, which was sold for $1,000, and sold it for $2,000. Justice Brennan held the accused to answer. Mrs. Laynd says she is the owner of the stand, and that she never authorized the sale.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—But four arrests have been made for selling liquor on Sunday. Wm. H. Brown and Edward J. Kelly, who keep rum shops in the Fourth Ward, Andrew Leary, proprietor of a liquor store in Eighth avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street, and James O'Donnell, were arrested for keeping their places open on Sunday. Two boys, each about 13 years old, who were found drunk in the street, said the liquor was sold them by O'Donnell, and the latter was locked up in default of bail. The other parties named above gave bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

FORCING TRADE.—A clerk, named James D. Collis, in the employ of Simon Fox, No. 158 Chatham-street, was arrested, Monday charged with a violent assault upon Patrick Warren, a laborer, who entered the store to make purchases, but, upon examination, concluded not to invest, whereupon, he says, he was assaulted and his coat torn off his back by the disappointed clerk. This being the second time complaints have been made by non-purchasing customers, the clerk was held to bail by Justice CONOLLY to answer.

FEMALE PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—An old lady from Albany had her pocket picked of a purse containing $8 52 while standing at the corner of Worth-street and Broadway, on Monday afternoon. A girl calling herself Maria Quinn was seen by a policeman to commit the larceny, and was immediately taken into custody. The money was returned to the owner, and Maria was taken before acting-Judge BRADY, of the City Hall Police Court, and committed for trial at the Special Sessions to-day.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.—The Eleventh Ward Police made a descent on Sunday night upon a disorderly house, kept by two German women, named Bertha and Ann Mehding, in Second-avenue, and took the keepers and five girls into custody. "Richard the Third" was being performed in the place at the time of the descent, to an audience of some 200 persons, who were regaling themselves with lager bier.

ASSAULT UPON A DETECTIVE.—As Officer Farley, of the Detective Police, was passing through Centre-street, yesterday, he saw two men fighting, and attempted to separate them, upon which the men turned and assaulted him—blacking his eyes and battering his countenance, so that it was difficult to recognize him. The men, who gave their names as Augustus Trimble and John Harnett, were committed to the Tombs by Justice CONNOLLY.

THE OLD STORY.—Thomas H. Raynor, a countryman, had the misfortune to stop at the Farmers' Hotel, in Cedar-street, kept by Charles Bond. He went to pay his bill, and, not satisfied with getting his pay, the landlord, it is alleged, beat him, and stole his gold watch. Bond was arrested, and Alderman BRADY, who presided in Justice Welsh's absence at the City Hall Police Court, ordered his commitment to the Tombs, to await examination.

ASSAULTING A WIFE.—Patrick Fox was committed to Essex Market Prison, yesterday, on a charge of beating his wife, and stabbing her in the arm with a knife. The story of the wife is that her husband came home drunk, and because his dinner was not ready, commenced beating her. Mrs. Keegan, a neighbor, attempted to take the woman's part, and Fox also beat and kicked her.

BITING OFF NOSES.—James Spence and Wm. Johnson, sailors, had an altercation yesterday, which ended in the former biting off the end of Johnson's nose. Spence was arrested and committed to the Tombs to answer a charge of mayhem. John King, a sailor, bit off the nose of a fellow-sailor, while fighting in a Roosevelt-street groggery, and was arrested and locked up.

BURGLARY.—A German, named Frederick Gardy, was arrested, Monday, charged with burglary upon the premises of Boker, Ferzien & Co., No. 266 Washington-street, on Saturday night last. The prisoner did not succeed in getting anything of value, but a file and several keys were found in his possession, and he was taken before Justice CONOLLY, who committed him for examination.

SUSPICION OF ARSON.—Michael Welsh was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having set fire to the house he lived in, No. 224 East Twenty-third-street. It is alleged that he had frequently threatened to fire the house, to satisfy a grudge against James Sherridan, its owner. He was locked up to await investigation by the Fire Marshal.

ATTACK IN THE STREET.—Philip Hessemer, of No. 189 Mott-street, made a complaint yesterday before Justice BRENNAN, against Lorenzo Meyer, charging the latter, with having, without any provocation, attacked him in the street, and stabbed him several times in the face and neck. The accused was arrested and locked up for trial.

ROBBING A FEMALE.—A Hungarian, giving his name as Frank Herbert, was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing Emma Perry, of her gold watch and chain, at No. 51 Lispenard street.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS EXERT A CURATIVE INFLUENCE UPON EVERY FORM OF DISEASE.—Thus, by their power in resisting putrefaction, they cure measles, smallpox, worms and all contagious fevers. They penetrate into the inmost recesses of the body, and drive out all malignant humors; and with all this power for good they have none for evil. This quality they possess of seizing hold and causing the expulsion of depraved humors is possessed by no other medicine than BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They operate only upon the tissues involved in, that is, affected by the disease. By natural affinity they seize these humors, because their life is below that of the surrounding parts, and expel them from the body. Whatever organ is affected, there these wonderful pills penetrate and remove impurities from, thus preventing settling of the humors, because they are removed from the body. How desirable when sick to have a medicine by you which you may swallow at discretion, knowing it is to relieve, may cure and cannot injure. Sold at principal office, No. 294 Canal-street; Burnton's, No. 296 Bowery; Rushton's, No. 417 Broadway and Astor House, New-York; and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TRICKS AND TRAPS.—Beware of them, and buy your Summer Hat at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway. He has a splendid assortment, and his charges are very moderate.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER.

We beg especial attention to the peculiar character and style of our stock of Summer Clothing, together with an unusually large stock of all descriptions of stylish and cheap linen fabrics. We have, this season, manufactured into suits many beautiful styles of light woolen fabrics, in skeleton make, so that they are as light in weight as linen, and much more agreeable. They have taken the public taste to that extent, not only here, but in the other principal cities, that we have had to increase largely our production of them. They are light, elegant and durable, and can be scoured as easily as linen. They are also a protection against the changes of the weather.

The prices—which we have put down to the lowest mark—vary but little from Duck and Drilling goods, although they have double the intrinsic value.

As the season will now be short, we will put down the prices of the whole of our large Summer stock at once.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

BEECHER'S ANECDOTE FOR THE HOT WEATHER.—For particulars of it inquire of the reverend gentleman himself. For Summer Hats go to KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HAVE WE A PHILANTHROPIST AMONG US?—Yes, we have! It is GAYETTY, the discoverer of the celebrated Medicated Paper for the Water-closet. He has opened a new retail place at No. 440 Broadway, the head-quarters at No. 41 Ann-street, being still in operation. Packages of one dollar, or over, bought at either place, will be delivered to any part of New-York or Brooklyn free of charge. Beware of counterfeits palmed off at certain hotels.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WOLF'S celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler.

No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.

It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS,
A great variety,
Universally approved for Elasticity,
Coolness and Cheapness.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 637 Broadway, and
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PURE WATER.—Read *Harper's Weekly* of March, and you will not drink Croton unless filtered, which will cleanse it of the germs of noxious blood-sucking creatures, the destroyers of so many children. Diaphragm Filter for sale at No. 326 Fourth-street.

[Advertisement.]

HATS FOR COUNTRY WEAR.—Broad-brimmed, durable, substantial, comfortable and cheap Straw Hats, suitable for fishing, gunning, boating, promenading, &c., can be found at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway. Prices very low.

[Advertisement.]

FOURTH OF JULY APPROACHING.—Patriotism should prompt you to purchase your Hat for that occasion of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. He sells cheap, and his fabrics are of marvelous beauty and excellence.

[Advertisement.]

TWICE TO-DAY.—The comical, lively, droll, enchanting, extravagant, ridiculous, and really entertaining fairy drama of the "Magic Well," at Barnum's Museum this afternoon and evening. Prettiest thing ever seen yet.

[Advertisement.]

THE RUSH FOR SUMMER HATS.—KNOX is doing a lively trade in supplying the demand for his superb cassimeres and matchless Rocky Mountain Beavers. His establishment, No. 212 Broadway, is just the place to purchase your hats.

[Advertisement.]

FIREWORKS,
For public and private exhibitions,
Of Edge's Manufacture,
Can be purchased at their Depôt,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Discharging sores, indolent ulcers, abscesses, and hard swellings of many years' standing, are daily cured in all parts of the world by this invaluable preparation. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

STARTLING!—The war news has not affected the demand for KNOX'S superb Summer Hats. Everybody desirous of an elegant and cheap fabric patronizes his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement].

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 28.

$4,000 U. States 6s, '74.101⅛	100 Cum. Coal Pref.b60 17
3,000 Kentucky S. 6s...103	100 Reading R......s30 42⅜
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.....92⅞	200 do.........b30 42⅝
6,000 do.........92¾	30 do...............42⅝
20,000 Virginia 6s.........96¾	100 do..........s60 42⅛
5,000 do........s15 96⅛	100 do..........b30 44⅛
3,000 Missouri S. 6s........86⅝	10 Mich. Central R.... 39
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 6s.....90	100 do.........s30 39
5,000 do............90⅛	100 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.. 8⅜
500 N. Y. C. R. 7s......99⅝	500 Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S. 28⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. B. '76..102	40 do.............28
3,500 Ill. Cent. R. B.....83	50 do..........b30 28¼
80 Metropolitan Bank.112	50 do.............28⅛
50 Pac. M. Steam Co.. 68	250 Panama R......s15 114⅜
15 do............68½	25 Illinois Cen. R....... 60
20 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. 88⅞	5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 97⅛
7 do...........88	300 Gal. & Chi. R....s60 61⅛
48 do...........87	50 do..........s60 62⅝
215 N. Y. Central R...s3 73	50 do...........s3 63
780 do...........b3 73⅛	100 do...........b3 63⅛
700 do............c 73⅛	100 do..........s10 63
100 do..........s40 72¾	600 Clev. & Toledo R... 25¼
100 do..........b30 73⅛	100 do..........b60 25⅜
200 Harlem R. P'd..snw 35½	200 do..........s10 25¼
200 do..........s15 35¼	150 Chi. & Rock Isl. R... 58⅛
100 do.............35⅛	500 do..........s60 58
100 do.............35⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.....92⅞	650 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. 27¾
2,000 E. R. 1st M. B....55	250 do..........s60 27¼
5,000 H. R. 3d M. B.....75	100 do..........s30 27¼
1,000 M. So. S. F. B.....60	150 do.............27⅛
200 Harlem Railroad....[illegible]	200 do..........b45 27
500 Harlem R. Pfd......35⅛	300 do..........s10 27⅛
100 do..........s30 35⅛	100 Ill. Cent. R.....s60 60
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.. 8	100 do..........61
100 Gal. & Chi. R..s10 63	100 Cl. and Tol. R..b10 25⅛
100 do............63⅛	50 Canton Company.. 18⅞
100 do.........b60 62⅞	100 do........... 18⅞
100 do.........b60 63	

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$300 G. W. I. S. of '59. 48½	10 Col. Marine F. I. Co. 101½
40 Fireman's Ins. Co...139½	20 Mer. Mu. Ins. Co....105½
20 National Bank.....102	9 Home F. Ins. Co....177
8 Union Bank........95½	60 Everett F. Ins. Co... 50
10 Peter Cooper F. I. Co. 106½	10 Hope Fire Ins. Co...105
10 Firemen's F. I. Co.. 96	8 Am. Express Co.... 77
31 Adriatic Fire I. Co.. 90½	

TUESDAY, June 28—P. M.

The Exchange market for the Boston mail closed with a little more firmness than for the previous packet. One or two of the leading drawers advanced their rate on London to 110⅜ at 60 days' sight. The sales of Bank bills were irregular, from 110@110¼ for Colonial and Southern to 110⅛@110⅜ ₱ cent. for banking on the spot. Sight Bills were comparatively easier, 110¾@110⅝ ₱ cent. The only Gold shipment spoken of yesterday was not sent forward by Express, and we hear of no Specie to go by this packet for New-York account. The Hamburg steamer sails on Friday July 1, and the *Ocean Queen* for Havre, and *Kangaroo* for Liverpool, on Saturday. The receipts into the Sub-Treasury to-day were $541,000 for account of new Treasury Bills, and $221,000 for Customs. The office has been directed to pay out one million of dollars on or after the 1st July, for account of interest upon the Public Debt. The ordinary disbursements to-day were $327,000—so that the office temporarily gains $489,000. The balance this afternoon stands $5,965,605. The Havana steamer delivered $425,000 in Gold and Silver this morning, chiefly in Spanish Doubloons. The market for Money shows more activity of movement in preparation for the 1st July disbursements, but there is a free supply to meet the demand, both on temporary Loan and for prime Discounts. The rates are the same as last week—6 ₱ cent. on call, and 6½ to 8 ₱ cent. on first-class mercantile bills, according to date, with an occasional exception in favor of 30 to 60 day choice acceptances, at 6 ₱ cent.

The Stock market manifested more firmness to-day, both in prices and demand; though the actual business accomplished was not large. The usual sellers at the Board, against the Western shares, offered contracts more sparingly in the forenoon, but at the Second Board, Michigan Guaranteed was sold down to 27¼, sellers' option, and 27½, cash, on a reported accident on the line, involving a serious loss of life. With this exception the general market left off steady. New-York Central, 73⅛@73¼ ₱ cent.; Panama, 114¾@115¼; Illinois Central advanced to 61, and Reading at one time to 43 ₱ cent., closing 42⅞. Galena, Rock Island and Toledo same as yesterday. Harlem Preferred, from 35¼@½; Pacific Mail, 68. The decline continues on Delaware and Hudson, sales as low as 87 ₱ cent. There was some inquiry for the Bonds of the New-York Central, Michigan Central and Harlem, at full rates, but the offerings were limited. State Stocks continue steady. The United States 5 ₱ cents., 1874, were sold at 101½ ex dividend.

We understand that a proposition to lease the Erie Road was submitted to-day to the Executive Committee of the Board of Management. The party applying for such lease is represented to be a practical one in Railway affairs, and responsible, by themselves and their sureties, for the good care and efficiency of the Roadway and its Equipment, and for the annual rent, as follows:

Year.	Rent.	Equal to 7 ₱ Cent on
1860	$1,500,000	$21,400,000
1861	1,600,000	22,850,000
1862	1,700,000	24,300,000
1863	1,800,000	25,750,000
1864	1,900,000	27,200,000
1865	2,000,000	28,500,000
1866	2,000,000	28,500,000
1867	2,000,000	28,500,000
1868	2,000,000	28,500,000
1869	2,000,000	28,500,000

with the privilege, as we learn, of a renewal of the lease for ten years more at the fixed rental of $2,500,000 a year, equal to 7 ₱ cent. on $34,300,000, about the original construction cost of the work. The mortgages of the Company, first, second, third and fourth, (the last not yet all negotiated or exchanged for common bonds,) stand in $19,000,000, counting the fourth mortgage fully issued.

First Mortgage, due 1868		$3,000,000
Second Mortgage, 1859		4,000,000
Third Mortgage, 1883		6,000,000
Fourth Mortgage, 1880		6,000,000
Total mortgage		$19,000,000
Common Bonds	$11,851,000	
Less in Sinking Fund	1,462,000	
	$10,389,000	
Less in Fourth Mortgage	3,000,000—$7,389,000	
Total 7 ₱ cent. Funded Debt		$26,389,000
Floating Debt, last report	$1,707,000	
Fourth Mortgage on hand, $2,980,000, 50 ₱ cent. cash	1,490,000	
Balance unprovided for	$217,000	

If the foregoing proposition for a lease should be accepted, the whole mortgage interest would be secured from the start, together with the interest on the Common Bonds as follows:

1860	$2,400,000	1862	$5,300,000
1861	3,850,000	1863	6,759,000
And in 1864 and thereafter in full			7,389,000

No income would accrue to the Capital Stock of $11,000,000 until after 1864, when it would be equal to two ₱ cent. a year on the par value until 1869, and thereafter about six ₱ cent. ₱ annum. We give the foregoing particulars of the proposition and its probable future bearing upon the interest of the Bond and Stock holders without reference to the probabilities of its acceptance. We are even ignorant of the names of the party proposing to lease the Road for this long term, and we presume that few persons interested as creditors or stockholders are prepared, without considerable reflection, to say that a great Corporation like this must necessarily alienate their property for ten or twenty years merely to get rid of a bad administration which a general vote of the proprietary may at any annual election displace.

The Nassau Bank, the People's Bank, and the Market Bank have each declared their half-yearly Dividend for July, at the rate of 3½ ₱ cent. The Metropolitan declares the usual half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₱ cent.

The Stonington Railroad Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 2½ ₱ cent.

MORSE & WOLFF will pay the coupons on the Dubuque City Bonds, due 1st July.

The Assistant-Treasurer at New-York received this morning from the Department a transfer warrant for *one million dollars*, to pay the half-yearly Dividend on the Public Debt of the United States, at New-York, on the 1st of July.

The first telegraphic information of the startling accident to a passenger train on the line of the Michigan Southern Road, was published this forenoon, and caused a decline on the Stock Exchange of 1 ₱ cent. on the Guaranteed Shares of the Company.

The following figures in regard to the condition of the Savings Banks of this City and State are from the Report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department at Albany, to whom the official administration of the Savings system was recently transferred by act of the Legislature. The report is to the 1st January, 1859, since when the Savings' deposits in this City are understood to have been on the increase.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS FUND—JANUARY, 1859.

New-York City.	Jan. 1856.	Jan. 1857.	Jan. 1859.
Bank for Savings	$7,548,001	$8,317,820	$8,701,923
Seamen's Bank	6,825,408	7,179,354	7,349,474
Bowery Savings	5,358,578	6,645,566	7,818,143
Greenwich Savings	2,710,253	3,127,898	3,528,851
Manhattan Savings	1,126,836	1,394,739	[illegible]
Emigrant Industrial	1,001,233	1,301,790	1,628,754
Merchants' Clerks	949,768	1,146,923	1,509,889
Dry Dock Savings	699,042	896,369	1,118,876
East River Savings	551,008	559,149	785,783
Broadway Savings	587,340	722,830	841,346
Irving Savings	451,691	500,000	719,498
Mariners' Savings	153,881	244,906	419,640
Sixpenny Savings	82,441	81,158	112,361
Rose Hill Savings	23,118	20,836	71,854
Bloomingdale Savings	1,222	2,744	56,300
Mechanics and traders	238,757	310,645	361,612
New-York City	$28,183,578	$32,454,342	$38,806,420
Brooklyn Sav. Bank	1,833,067	2,160,865	2,660,981
Williamsb'gh Savings	445,054	661,281	1,086,834
S. Brooklyn Savings	189,422	322,589	522,350
N. Y. City & B'klyn	$30,651,121	$35,597,977	$41,076,633
Other parts of State	5,461,643	6,412,178	7,118,214
Total State of N. Y.	$36,112,764	$41,699,502	$48,194,847

Bonds and mortgages	$21,014,211
Stock investments, amount invested	22,365,172
Amount loaned thereon	735,394
Amount loaned upon personal securities	50,946
Amount invested in real estate	1,072,845
Cash on deposit in banks	4,353,280
Cash on hand, not deposited in banks	1,010,752
Amount not included in above heads	57,892
Miscellaneous resources	25,789
Total	$50,686,331
Amount due 230,074 depositors	$48,194,847
Miscellaneous liabilities	20,046
Excess of assets over liabilities	2,472,658
Total	$50,687,603

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1, 1858.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3,623,000	2,982,000	2,873,000	3,427,000	2,640,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,872,000	1,626,000	1,396,000	1,832,000	1,379,000
Ex. to France	400,000	369,000	390,000	472,000	403,000
Ex. to other F. P.	525,000	344,000	389,000	487,000	250,000
Total Exports	2,797,000	2,339,000	2,125,000	2,791,000	2,034,000
St'k on hand	248,000	287,000	182,000	177,000	175,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	9,000	14,000	6,000	13,000	31,000
Ex. to G. B.	40,000	64,000	38,000	45,000	17,000
Ex. to France	2,000	10,000	9,000	—	1,000
Ex. to other F. P.	6,000	9,000	11,900	5,000	5,000
Total Exports	48,000	83,000	58,000	50,000	23,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. say in their Circular this week:

"Our market during the past week has been quiet, but no pressing has been apparent, and prices have been well maintained. The total sales are estimated at 3,600 bales, principally for shipment to France, the Continent and Liverpool. Holders are pretty confident of a better market ruling here in July and August, when the stock will be reduced, and a demand from our own spinners—whose supplies must be getting exhausted—may be expected. The weekly receipts have now become so small as to be without interest; this week they amount to 9,000 bales, against 14,000 bales the same week last year. The total into the ports is 3,623,000 bales. This crop will result slightly over 3,700,000 bales. To Great Britain, for the week, 40,000 bales, against 64,000 bales the corresponding week last season; the total now amounts to 1,872,000 bales, and although it may not reach 2,000,000 bales by the end of the season, it will not be far from it. To France and other foreign ports, the clearances for the week have been only 8,000 bales. The stock in the ports is 248,000 bales, against 287,000 bales the same time last season."

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ⅛
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@1-5
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ⅝
Interior Maryland	—@ ½
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	—@1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅝@ ¾
North Carolina	—@ ¾
Virginia	⅝@ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	—@2⅞
Michigan	—@ ¾
Tennessee	—@ ¾
Free Indiana	1⅜@1¾
Louisiana	—@1¼
Mobile	—@1¼
Canada	—@ ⅜

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	86	90
120 acre warrants per acre	76	80
160 acre warrants per acre	84	88

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	3⅞ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 08@ —	Spanish 1-8 & 1-16	
Five franc pieces	98@ —	per oz	1 25@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 87@4 89
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty Francs	3 87@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
Species	1 08@ —	Spanish Dbl'ns	16 20@16 30
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04¼@—	Patriot Dbl'ns	15 50@15 60
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02½@—	Gold. Am. Old	6c. prem.

Public Debt of Missouri.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You may contradict the statement in the Money article of the *Tribune* of Saturday, stating that two millions of the 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the State of Missouri, had been offered in the street without success.

There is no such amount of bonds of the kind in existence.

There is a party that has from five to six hundred thousand dollars issued by the Pacific Railroad Company of the State of Wisconsin, secured by the South-west Branch of that Company's road and by lands which, at Government prices, would pay all the bonds that have been issued. The State has assumed the payment of these bonds the same as though issued by the State itself, and it is reckoned as part of the debt of the State. These bonds, or a portion of them, the party holding may sell if a satisfactory price should be offered. There are no other bonds of the kind for sale in this market, nor will any more be issued within the year. It is true there are nearly two millions of these bonds yet authorized, but they can only be used as the work of construction progresses. All that has been issued, except the number above stated, have been exchanged by the State for her 6 ₱ cent. Straight Bonds, or taken for investment, chiefly by the banks of St. Louis, under a law requiring them to invest 10 ₱ cent. of their capital in State Bonds.

The debt of the State of Missouri, all told, is twenty millions issued to Railroad Companies; four millions more are authorized, upon conditions, however, that render the issue very improbable. The State has as security for this issue, nearly 700 miles of completed railroad, and nearly three million acres of first quality land. The Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the Pacific, can, do, and will continue to pay their interest. No one acquainted with these roads think for a moment that the State can lose a dollar by either of them, and of the twenty millions issued ten is to these two roads, the remainder is to the North Missouri, finished to the intersection of the Hannibal and St. Josephs, 160 miles; to the Iron Mountain, finished 86 miles in length; and though these roads may not for a few years meet the interest, there can be little doubt but in a few years they will both not only pay this but pay upon the balance of the capital. And this is the whole of the liability of this fine State. The bank stock of the State is double any debt of the State aside from these loans. No State has more carefully guarded against its dishonor. It requires the roads to which the credit has been lent either by the issue of the State bonds, or by the assumption of the bonds above described, to pay to the Treasurer of the State the interest on the loans one month in advance of its falling due, and in default of any company so paying the Comptroller is to pay it and charge it to the defaulting company. And to meet contingency an interest fund is provided of $200,000 in 1856, and $100,000 for thirteen years thereafter. In 1857 the moneys due from the United States Government on land sales, amounting to about $700,000, was added to the "interest fund," and to provide against the most remote contingency a mill tax was provided for to commence in 1859. The assessed valuation of the property of the State for 1858, as appears by the Auditor's Report of Jan. 3, 1859, was $350,000,000; for 1857 it was $361,000,000. Allowing the same ratio of increase and in 1859 it will be little short of $500,000,000. A mill tax on this amount, it will be seen, yields half a million.

The population of this State was:

In 1820	66,586	In 1850	682,043
In 1830	140,455	In 1856	915,950
In 1840	383,702		

and at the next census, in 1860, it is safe to say it will not be less than 1,200,000.

As all the railroad facilities in the State have been secured within the last one and two years, the ratio of increase, both in population and valuation, has been greatly increased. The tendency of the State to free labor also rapidly attracts to it the enterprising emigrant.

No State in the Union is more prosperous to-day than Missouri, or less likely to fail to redeem its plighted faith. D.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 18.	LOANS. June 11.	SPECIE. June 18.	SPECIE. June 11.
Citizens' Bank	4,181,612	4,196,429	3,468,518	3,597,416
Canal Bank	1,224,804	1,378,232	1,197,650	1,244,461
Louisiana	1,984,913	2,052,754	2,887,710	3,038,609
Louisiana State	4,088,255	4,274,567	3,259,218	1,130,658
Mech. & Trad.	852,772	886,270	761,616	685,453
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,130,016	1,118,413	810,016	727,084
Southern Bank	276,870	283,985	246,290	248,815
Union Bank	1,042,306	1,067,866	449,433	497,419
Merchants' Bank	492,131	576,145	301,581	236,159
Crescent City	1,003,530	967,100	332,093	236,159
Bank of America	1,038,938	1,070,749	436,903	560,817
Total	17,524,837	17,889,718	14,150,941	14,198,040
	Decrease	$364,381	Decrease	$47,099

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. June 18.	CIRCULATION. June 11.	DEPOSITS. June 18.	DEPOSITS. June 11.
Citizens' Bank	4,112,930	4,152,500	4,234,118	4,414,989
Canal Bank	1,196,017	1,202,262	999,303	1,050,735
Louisiana	976,009	971,269	4,146,194	4,331,250
Louisiana State	2,707,665	2,775,360	5,066,155	5,071,373
Mech. & Traders'	390,605	394,325	851,235	912,828
Bk. of N. Orleans	644,605	666,805	1,030,494	889,429
Southern Bank	266,165	268,705	360,010	356,736
Union Bank	579,205	584,405	887,280	1,005,450
Merchants' Bank	384,650	386,510	627,618	685,286
Crescent City	220,270	217,425	486,349	379,675
Bank of America	224,710	235,515	950,848	1,110,088
Total	11,708,131	11,825,081	19,573,404	20,107,750
	Decrease	$116,950	Decrease	$534,346

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. June 18.	EXCHANGE. June 11.	DUE DIST. BANKS. June 18.	DUE DIST. BANKS. June 11.
Citizens' Bank	1,533,028	1,669,244	239,340	364,057
Canal Bank	680,218	726,306	130,837	142,646
Louisiana	894,951	939,703	615,823	646,218
Louisiana State	810,334	887,341	467,104	403,402
Mech. and Trad.	303,029	409,024	16,420	25,940
B'k of N. Orleans	432,032	398,561	84,211	86,728
Southern Bank	961,693	968,869	......	......
Union Bank	234,564	269,233	166,432	205,860
Merchants' Bank	209,747	207,044	21,575	23,324
Crescent City	10,195	......	27,805	29,533
Bank of America	6,455	17,600	1,363	[illegible]
Total	6,076,239	6,481,915	1,770,410	1,928,318
	Decrease	$405,676	Decrease	$157,908

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 28.

The following are the footings of the Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$35,000,000
Loans and Discounts	58,474,300
Specie	6,180,858
Amount due from other Banks	6,663,773
Amount due to other Banks	7,009,339
Deposits	19,878,000
Circulation	6,552,901

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 5 per cent registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and lower; sales 500 bbls., at $6 50 for extra Wisconsin; $6 75@$7 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7 25@$8 for double extras. WHEAT lower; sales of 18,000 bushels at $1 23@$1 25 for white Indiana and Ohio. CORN firmer; sales 14,000 bushels Illinois, afloat and from store, at 74c.@75c. No sales of other Grains. WHISKY—sales 50 bbls., at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS—8½c. on Corn; 9c. on Wheat; 35c. on Flour to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 13,000 bushels Wheat; 49,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—700 bbls. Flour; 300 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and nominal; GRAIN very quiet; the only sales reported are 2,000 bushels Canada OATS at 48c., rather warm, and 2,000 bushls high mixed CORN at 84c., which is far above the market. No sales of WHISKY, which is nominal at 26½c.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR very dull, with a declining tendency. No sales of importance. WHEAT quiet and lower. CORN without material change. CANAL FREIGHTS dull at previous rates. *Lake Imports*—3,700 bush. Wheat. No shipments of Flour or Grain by Canal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 28.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 700 bales, at 11½c. for Middling. The sales of the last three days add up 1,200 bales, and the receipts for the same time, 700 bales, against 3,900 in the corresponding period last year. Sterling Exchange 109½@110. Exchange on New-York at 60 days, 1⅜ ₱ cent., and at Sight, ⅜ ₱ cent. premium.

MOBILE, Tuesday, June 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day 100 bales, at 11½c. for Middling. The sales of the last three days foot up 1,150 bales, and the receipts 340 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 28.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT very dull. CORN, 82c. OATS dull. BUCKWHEAT declined to 75c. WHISKY unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 27.

COTTON unchanged and market inactive; sales to-day, 300 bales. FREIGHTS to Liverpool 5 16d. FLOUR declined to $5 75.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 27.

FLOUR dull at $6@$6 25. WHEAT heavy. WHISKY 26c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK $15 75.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 28.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93⅞; Reading Railroad 21⅝; Morris Canal, 54⅞; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅝.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Europa	June 29	Boston	Liverpool
Saxonia	July 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Ocean Queen	July 2	New-York	Southa'n
Kangaroo	July 2	New-York	Queens'n.
Anglo-Saxon	July 2	Quebec	Liverpool
Persia	July 6	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	July 6	New-York	Glasgow.
FROM EUROPE.			
Bavaria	June 18	Southamp'n.	New-York
Arabia	June 18	Liverpool	Boston
City of Baltimore	June 22	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	June 22	Southampt'n.	New-York
Canadian	June 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Northern Light	July 5	New-York	Aspinwall
FOR CUBA.			
Empire City	July 2	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	July 9	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—J. B. Moore, L. De Witt and lady, 4 children and nurse, Mrs. Wilcox, Miss F. Minns, Miss C. Minns, Mrs. D. Minns and servant, E. A. Sullard and lady, 2 children and nurse, Miss Owens, Miss M. Owens, Wm. Crowder, lady and son, Miss Gowdy, Master M. H. Gowdy, Miss Macy, John Conklin and lady, Albert Nims, Ed. Smith, D. Witkowski, E. Witkowski, Capt. A. Sleeper, Mrs. F. Gastenhoffer, C. T. Gastenhoffer and 2 children, J. A. Malambre, M. Peyser, S. W. Robinson, P. Perley, Capt. Geo. Hardee, T. O'Brien, Jacob Dinkler, A. Lovering, Wm. Brainerd, S. Ramsay, Mrs. Manchester, O. S. Holden and lady, B. G. Carpenter and lady, J. W. Owens and lady, child and servant, Miss M. A. Newbury, Miss Footman, J. A. Abbott, J. Ella, Dr. J. H. Damaut, E. W. North, W. Fisher and lady, Wm. A. Dickinson, lady and 2 children, Geo. Dickinson, Mrs. Wimbush, Mrs. P. R. Yonge, T. P. Hutchinson, G. P. Hutchinson, D. B. Hull, A. Carolino, G. H. Law, G. N. Neil, John A. Chambers, N. Lovell and lady, Major A. Porter and lady, Miss Alexander, Miss Gilmer and nurse, Miss H. Baltzell, Mrs. Wm. Robinson, A. J. Drysdale, S. R. Jacques, Mrs. C. M. Lord, Mrs. C. Farley, Mrs. C. H. Condery, Wm., Chas., and Thos. Connery, Mrs. L. G. Aldrich, Miss E. K. Aldrich, Jos. H. Aldrich, H. Bogardus, Miss Mickler, Miss Pruye, Felix Alexander, H. Alexander, H. L. Stevens, C. H. Connery, Alfred Bliss, Isaac Ames, and 15 in the steerage—Total 121.

In steamship Granada, from Aspinwall—Ed. Stanley and wife, Judge Field and wife, Lt. Brooks, U. S. A., Mrs. J. H. Tennant and 2 daughters, H. M. Naglee, Mrs. Teschmaker, child and servant, Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Lippett, Gov. Pindy, Mrs. Kimball and child, J. W. Waner, Mrs. Rodson and child, T. Maken, Chas. Bibent, E. B. Kenyon, Capt. Lambertson, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. S. Deal and child, Mrs. Donnes, child and servant, Mrs. Tilton and children, W. H. White and family, Dr. Patterson and family, Mr. Kennison, wife and infant, Frank Silver, H. J. Van Riper, N. W. Brown, Ed. Lidinty, C. T. Float, W. G. Sahlinstall, J. Wyman, G. A. Peabody, J. Bermingham, J. H. Powe, A. O'Hara, Capt. J. Dal'man, Mr. Tressella, J. K. Poltman, A. W. Gallaen, M. B. Lillis, John Phillips, H. Trevitt, T. Copeland, S. Wamsner, Capt. N. Low, J. C. Low, Capt. Harris, J. Lynch and family, J. Wainscott and wife, J. H. Fuller, George Clark, E. Stratton, Geo. McIntosh, J. J. Williams, Mrs. Robinson and 2 infants, Alex. Campbell, N. Lazelle and wife, Mrs. M. R. Johnson and child, C. A. Daley, Mrs. Swift and infant, S. S. Tappan and family, R. J. Avery, A. W. Bigby and wife, Chas. A. Price, Hugh Kirkwood, J. E. Mechin, J. F. Kennan, Samuel Orago, G. W. Lee, L. Dickerson, J. T. Parisen, and 150 in steerage.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Col. G. C. Quick, the Hon. J. A. Gillett, P. D. Sickles, W. C. Barrison, M. S. Drinkwater, E. A. Wolcott, lady and child, Mrs. E. Pratt and 2 children, S. A. Washburn, W. H. Stevens, J. P. Leroy, M. W. Dweet, Mrs. J. Barton and child, Mrs. G. Petties and 2 children, F. Brown, W. Bird, S. S. Baker, Mr. Hardy, J. S. Garlow, Mrs. J. G. Foster and 2 children, H. Riescre, lady and child, Dr. R. Campbell, lady and 3 children, A. Gartland, P. Semmens, E. S. Hardy, G. W. Ritchie, F. A. Wilder, W. Keyser, E. Smith, Mrs. McCann, Mrs. Bedford and child, Mrs. E. Rittener, R. B. Scofield, the Rev. F. E. Reveaux, lady and 3 children, Mrs. A. Lyon, Mrs. Smith, W. Perley, J. Boyde, E. Anderson, J. W. Good, E. S. Fisber, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. D. L. Fenell and 2 children, and 600 in the steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—Mrs. H. Birgham, child and servant, Mrs. J. King, child and servant, Mrs. Davis, Miss Davis, Miss Cass, Louis Phalon, Mrs. Vreeland and servant, Mr. Battersby, Edward Arnoux and lady, Mrs. Marden and son, G. M. Davis, N. Davis, S. Davis, Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Burke, H. Brigham and servant, Miss Taylor, Geo. Vreeland, Mrs. Bristow, E. Bristow, E. Belloni, E. P. Green, Geo. Meyer, Joseph Hervey, Mrs. R. H. Breen, Thos. Singsmith, C. H. Leeds, Benj. Davis, M. Davis, Mr. Martin and lady, C. H. Mastin, Mr. McDonald, L. Sampson, L. Priceberg, and 6 in the steerage.

In bark John Benson from Havana—N. J. Hingham, Geo. Eddon, Mr. and Mrs. Cock, Chas. and Wm. Crabb.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 31	Sun sets	7 35	Moon sets	7 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 47	Gov. Island	7 36	Hell Gate	8 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 28.

Cleared.

Steamers Thos. Swan, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark A. Borsig, (Pruss.) Wagener, Quebec, Holmboe & Headley.

Brigs Swordfish, (Br.) Briard, Montreal, W. B. Tarrance; J. B. King, Coffil, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff; Cyrene, (Br.) Bogart, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son; Blue Jacket, (Br.) King, London, G. F. Bulley; Princess Royal, (Br.) Higgs, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Hidalgo, Whittemore, Machias, Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Schooners Curassow, Davison, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; G. J. Miller, (Br.) Johnson, Harbor Island, D. R. De Wolff; M. H. Hoyt, Hamilton, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; M. Dill, (Br.) Spencer, Londonderry, D. R. De Wolff; Mary Frances, Seek, Tuckerton, ——; L. P. Smith, Cheesebro', Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Roan, Wallace, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; C. Tunnell, Hulmer, Nassau, J. R. Bacon.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 63 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Sunday night, 11:15, passed steamship James Alger; 12:45, exchanged signals with steamship Augusta. Monday, 4:30 A. M., passed steamship Huntsville.

Steamship Granada, Maury, Aspinwall June 19, and Key West 23d, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. 27th, off Cape May, passed bark Lagrange, from Aspinwall for New York.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, June 21, with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen. 27th, lat. 36, lon. 74, passed barkantine Peter Clinton, bd. N.

Steamship Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 27th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M., lat. 37 45 passed bark Lucy Ring and brig John Boynton, both bd. N.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Almira Coombs, (of Lincolnville,) Drinkwater, Salt Key, T. I., June 17, with salt to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark John Benson, Gardner, Havana 9 ds., with sugar and tobacco to Sturges & Co.

Bark Gaetineno (Sic.) Onorato, Palermo 61 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Antoinetta, (Sic.) Pirino, Palermo 72 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark West Wind, (of Westerly,) Saunders, Apalachicola 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Oakley & Keating.

Brig Wm. Bell, (Br.) Gay, Rio Grande April 28, with hides to James Demarest.

Brig Lilly Dale, (Br.) Stephens, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Alexander, (Meck.) Zoplin, Glasgow 51 ds., with coal to Peter McLeod, Jr.

Brig Franklin (Br.) Irvine, Anamboo, N. W. coast of Africa, May 6, with palm oil, ivory, &c., to E. R. Ware.

Brig Enterprise, (Br.) Wiseman, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Wm. Nicholas, Strout, Millbridge 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Orizava, (of Belfast,) Shute, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Sea Foam, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Salt Key, T. I., June 17, with salt to Penniston & Jones.

Brig Adele, (Swed.) Patterson, Tarragona 70 ds., with wine, &c., to Brugiere and Duvivier.

Schr. Republic, Soule, Albany, with lumber, bound to New Bedford.

Schr. M. L. Richardson, (of Newburyport,) Bailey, Arecibo, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Robin, (of Cherryfield,) Wallace, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. T. Conway, Thompson, Plymouth, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Zavalla, Ward, Vera Cruz May 12, with old iron and hides to master.

Schr. Nigra, (Port.) Vianne, St. Ubes 40 ds., with salt to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Margaret, Benson, City Point 5 ds., with flour, &c., to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Warren, Albany, with lumber, bound to Boston.

Schr. A. Bradshaw, Fish, Tonala River, Mexico, May 31, with mahogany to order—vessel to master.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, (3 masts,) Irving, Norfolk, with timber.

Schr. E. A. Conkling, Soper, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Stag, Townsend, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. Mail, Cropper, Chincoteague, with wood.

Schr. Brave, Gaskell, Nansemond, wood and coal.

Schr. Volunteer, Chase, Millbridge 7 ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Barnstable, Gorham, Elizabethport, with coal, bound to Boston.

Schr. Mary M. Brainard, Bonner, Rondout, with coal, bound to Portland.

Schr. Franklin, Hunt, Lubec 6 ds., with lath to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Maria Jane, Kennon, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. Jonas Sparks, Rodgers, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore, with coal.

SAILED—Ship Shooting Star, for San Francisco, and others.

BELOW—One brig.

WIND—During the day, from W. S. W.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, June 28, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind fresh from W. S. W.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, June 28, sunset—One brig off the Highlands; no other inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind moderate from S. W.

LONG BRANCH, June 28, sunset—One bark passing, bound in. Wind fresh from South.

BOSTON, June 27—Arr. steamer Kensington, Baker, Philadelphia; ship Harriet, Bassett, New-Orleans; barks Irvine, Cook, Greenock; Island City, Kelly, Galveston; brigs Randolph, Lufkins, Sagua; Forrester, Murray, Matanzas; War Eagle, Brown, Montevideo; schr. H. R. Barnes, Eleuthera. Below—Brig Silver Cloud, (Br.) from Cape Town.

June 28—Arr. steamer Jos. Whitney, Howes, Baltimore; ship Enterprise, McLean, Islay; barks Edwin, Littlejohn, Sagua; Topeka, Munroe, Remedios; brig Silver Cloud, (Br.) Challies, Cape Town.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 27—Arr. ship Sultana, from New-York; bark Comet, from do.

Miscellaneous.

DESTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN SHIP AUDUBON BY FIRE—LOSS OF THE SHIP SMALLWOOD.—Papers from Singapore contain the particulars of the burning of the ship Audubon, at Batavia. They say:

"From a Batavia letter we learn additional particulars of the loss of the American ship Audubon by fire in Batavia Roads. It will be remembered that the above vessel sailed from here on the 17th ultimo. She anchored off North Island on the 24th, in company with the American ship Reporter, the British bark Mutlah, and the Spanish ship America. It was past 10 at night when the alarm of fire was given, but the most active measures being adopted, it was believed the fire was got under. On the 27th, finding the fire increased, the commander of the Audubon bore up for Batavia, reaching that place on the 31st, after a tedious passage. Assistance was at once procured from the guard ship and merchant vessels in the harbor, and four fire-engines were employed to extinguish the flames, but without effect. The ship was then scuttled, and sank in 3½ fathoms water. The sails, rigging, spars, &c., were saved. Of the cargo, it was expected that the tin and gambier would be saved. The cause of the fire was involved in mystery."

Another account states:

"From Batavia we learn that the American ship Audubon, of 530 tons, Capt. Kinsman, which vessel sailed from this port on the 15th ult., bound to New York via Batavia, and arrived at the latter port on the 31st ult., was discovered to be on fire about the 4th inst., but on the hatches being closed, it was supposed that the flames were extinguished; on the 7th she was again observed to be on fire, and was burnt down to the water's edge. On the Koningen der Nederlanden leaving Batavia Roads, on the 10th, very little of the vessel was observed above water.

We also learn that the American ship Smalwood, Capt. Martine, from Adelaide, bound to this port, had been driven on shore in a heavy squall, on to Anjer Spit, nearly opposite the Light-house and to get her off, the crew were compelled to cut away the main and mizen masts. She was towed round to Batavia by the Dutch steamer Menado, (formerly the General Williams,) and from thence was taken into the Dock at Onrust, in tow of the Dutch steamer Palembang; the amount of injuries sustained had not been ascertained.

We learn from one of the passengers by the Koningen der Nederlanden, that when in Banka straits, they passed H. M. Surveying schr. Saracen: it was reported to our informant that the current had been running very strong, at the rate of four to five knots an hour from the northward."

The ship Live Yankee, 1,637 tons register, is now on the great Balance Dock, for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked, and newly coppered. The ship Champion is also on the large Sectional Dock, for the same purpose.

KEY WEST, June 21.—The Underwriters' schooner Oriental, Capt. Hoyt, arrived here last evening, and reports the loss of the brig R. Bingham, Capt. Southack, from New-York, bound to this port. A portion of cargo has been saved by wreckers. The R. B. was built at Mississippi City, in 1852, was 133 tons register, rated A 2½, and owned by Mr. Bingham, of Key West.

The packet ship London, previously reported capsized, has been raised, and the water pumped out of her.

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHTS DISCONTINUED.—The Light-house Board, at its meeting held on the 6th instant, recommended that the following named lights be discontinued, viz.: Maine—St. Croix River light-house, Prospect Harbor light-house, Beauchamp Point light-house, Kennebunk Pier light-house. Massachusetts—Point Gammon light-house. New-York—Pryme's Hook light-house, Catskill Beach light-house, Barcelona light-house, Salmon River light-house, Cattaraugus light-house. New-Jersey—Tucker's Beach light-house. Delaware—Mispillion light-house. Virginia—Smith's Point light-house. North Carolina—Ocracoke Channel light-vessel, Nine-feet Shoal light-vessel, Beacon Island light-house. South Carolina—Mount Pleasant light-house. Ohio—Port Clinton light-house. Michigan—Clinton River light-house, New Buffalo light-house, Bound Island light-house, Rock Harbor light-house. Illinois—Chicago light-house, Taylorsport light-house, Port Clinton light-house. Wisconsin—South Beacon, Milwaukee, Twin Rivers light-house, Menasha light-house. Washington Territory—Shoalwater Bay light-house. It is therefore ordered and directed that all the aforesaid lights, with the exception of the light at Shoalwater Bay, be discontinued on and after the 1st day of August next, and that the last mentioned light be discontinued on and after the 1st day of September next. By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

R. SEMMES, Secretary of the Light-house Board.

Spoken, &c.

Austins—brig, from Cadiz for New-York, June 23, lat. 40 26, lon. 60.

Boston—ship, from Boston, stg. S. E., June 7, lat. 38 14, lon. 39 37.

Schiller—Mecklenburg brig, from Hamburg for Quebec, with passengers, June 3, lat. 43 06, lon. 45 18.

White Cloud—bark, from San Juan for New-York, 16 ds. out, June 18, off Havana.

Foreign Ports.

At Anamboo, N. W. coast of Africa, May 6, bark J. W. Paige, for leeward. At Cape Coast, barks Edwin, Clark, do.; Kedar, Walton, do. At Mumford, barks Warren White, Shaw, do.; Utah, Yates, unc. At Elmira, bark Firefly, Chauncey, unc.

At Tonala River, Mexico, May 31, schr. H. B. Metcalf, of Providence, Burton, for Boston, ready—wtg. for tide.

At Salt Key, T. I., June 17, bark Sebra Crocker, Ames, for New-York next day.